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The White Plymouth Rocks.

By MR. HUNTER.

Like their Barred ancestors, the White Plymouth Rocks are enjoying a "boom" in popular favor. Originating as "sports" some eighteen years ago, they became rapidly popular; then, owing to falling into not altogether good hands, they suffered a decline, with hints that they were lacking in vigor, etc., suffering a partial eclipse, from which they have, in the past four or five years, come rapidly to the front, and are now one of our most popular varieties. Their present popularity is no doubt partially due to the rapidly growing demand for an all-purpose fowl; but their great merits are of themselves sufficient to account for it. As layers they come close up to the "Spanish" varieties; indeed, on page 387, December 15th F.-P., we have a record of 2,795 eggs laid within a year by thirteen White P. Rock pullets, which is an average of two hundred and fifteen eggs apiece. As three of the hens were allowed to sit and raise families of chickens, the record is remarkable, and one our Lehigh, Missouri and Hingham friends will not easily outclass. In addition to their great laying qualities is their great excellence as a table fowl, their large size, fine yellow skin, legs and beak, with absence of dark pinfeathers, combining to make a broiler or roasting fowl equaled by few and excelled by but one of our varieties.

We will, however let others speak their praises, and quote at length from Mr. Wallace's "Barred and White Plymouth Rocks," a book which should be in the hands of every Rock breeder; it was written in 1888.

"The White Plymouth Rock is an offshoot from the Barred Plymouth Rock, and originated in the hands of Mr. O. F. Frost, of Maine. About nine years ago, a neighbor of Mr. Frost was breeding the Essex strain, and, to his surprise, some white 'sports' appeared among the broods. These he considered of no value, but Mr. Frost obtained the first pair, and these he bred together, and though the task was anything but encouraging in the beginning, subsequent efforts in the way of careful selection and breeding developed all the excellent and grand qualities of their progenitors, excepting color.

We cannot blame a fancier of the new breeds nor, for that matter, of the old ones, who is chock full of ardent enthusiasm, and who expects to reap some precious fruit from his favorite breed, to magnify their qualities and sing their praise far and near; but when it comes to fulsome adulation, to overrating and to ranking them far superior to their colored progenitors, it is saying what cannot now nor never could be borne out by any scientific facts or research.

We are impartial on all breeds, and endeavor to do justice to all. We have, perhaps, written more on standard breeds than any other writer in this country, and never bestowed praise on one at the expense of the other. However, we are willing and glad to concede to the White Plymouth Rocks many advantages over their colored cousins in the matter of mating and breeding; and these advantages will be a great help to the young fancier, and also to those who are contemplating embarking in the poultry business, who heretofore dreaded breeding fancy fowls for sale and exhibition on account of the manifest difficulties of judiciously mating them for such purposes.

It is claimed that the White Rocks breed

truer to color than any of the new varieties. If 'off' specimens appear, they are generally Dominique in color, but even these are few and far between, considering the short time since their coming among us. If the White Rock is a 'true sport,' it is very apt to breed true to color, on the scientific basis that there are no chemical coloring properties in its composition; but if it is a 'reversionary freak,' it will 'throw forward as well as backward' for some time to come. But as they have been carefully selected and bred for the past eight years, there is every promise that they will breed as true to color as any new-made breed.

rich red facial appendages contrasting so nicely and agreeably with their pure white plumage, as fair to view as nature or art could make them; easy to mate and raise; and, in fine, possess almost all the essential points of an ideal breed. The name itself will be a passport to their fame, for whoever has heard of the noted Barred Plymouth Rock (and their name is legion), will take it for granted that their offspring must be a 'chip of the old block;' and whether in the order of things or by a 'freak of nature,' they will be worthy of a place in the front rank, where beauty and utility go hand in hand, and where the tried

We all know how difficult it is to get well marked birds from even the oldest breeds. Why, then, do we insist on getting equally as fine birds from new varieties, that are not as many months old as the others are of years? The beginner with a new variety should bear this in mind before buying them, and not feel afterwards that he was cheated and badly disappointed.

The 'mania' for new breeds nowadays gives license for the manipulation of everything approaching the breed in size and color; consequently, we have among the new white breeds many types and other characteristics



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Drawn for Farm-Poultry, by Sewell. (Copyright, 1896, Farm-Poultry.)

Apparently, there is a bright future for the White Plymouth Rocks, though for a while some strains may disappoint the breeder in the matter of purity of color; but we expect they will do fairly well and come up at least to reasonable expectations, if not to our brightest and fondest hopes and desires, before many years pass by.

Like their excellent progenitors, the White Plymouth Rocks are plump, compact, full breasted and bodied fowls, vigorous and hardy, good layers and capital flesh formers, handsome in looks and carriage, showing well on the lawn or in the exhibition coop, their

and the good 'old reliables' pose in self-reliant composure.

It is just and fair to all concerned to infer that no new variety breeds uniformly true to color and markings, until all the elements of its former composition are bred out. With solid colored varieties there is less difficulty in establishing the color, because there is but one general color to establish. It may be a sooty black, a sickly buff, or a creamy white in the beginning, but a few generations of skillful mating, care and good food will make a sooty black a brilliant jet black, a sickly buff a rich buff, and a creamy white a pure white.

forced into each breed; and all these were evolved by the shortest way known to the art of poultry breeding. Of course, there is no security against being cheated by purchasing such fowls for the 'pure quill.' The birds may be as good for utility as the pure-bred birds, but if you want a White Plymouth Rock, and pay a fair price for it, you don't want a White Dirigo, a White Erminette, nor a Snowflake.

No doubt there will be many who will complain of being cheated in their purchases of White Plymouth Rock eggs and fowls; or that they have not received full value for the



SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK, "STARLIGHT, JR."

Bred and Owned by Wm. Ellery Bright, Waltham, Mass.

The portrait of Starlight, Jr., the noted Brown Leghorn cock, is presented for the second time because no better example of true Leghorn type can be shown our readers. The fact that this bird won as many as six first prizes, and never lost the coveted blue ribbon, bears out the above statement. He comes from a family of winners almost as illustrious as himself. His father was a typical high scoring Leghorn. His brother (Worcester 4th) was the third prize cock at both Boston and New York, 1896; and the sire of the first and second prize cocks at Boston. The same cocks took first and headed the second prize yard at New York.

amount paid. Our advice in this case is, for the breeder not to sell eggs or fowls from impure stock, and if the amount is not equivalent to the value of the stock, taking its popularity, ready sale and rarity into consideration, return the money or state the case, and request the full value for the bird or birds you have to sell. Do not send out poor specimens at any price; they will eventually kill your business and name as a breeder.

There is no moral law to prevent unprincipled breeders from selling poor stock or selling impure for pure stock. But, at the same time, the purchaser of a sitting of White Plymouth Rock eggs or of fowls should not expect to get all prime birds, though he may have paid a good price for them. In a sitting of eggs the chicks may not all come pure white, but if three-fourths of them come true there is no just ground for complaint; for, as we have stated before, there will be more or less 'off-colored' birds in the breed for some time to come, and when the buyer is forewarned, and the cause fully and sensibly explained to him, he takes his own risk, and has no reason to complain afterwards.

'This new breed, which has but lately been brought into general notice,' says an experienced breeder, 'is becoming immensely popular. The first account we have of their origin dates back to 1878, when a gentleman in Maine, who was breeding the Essex strain of Plymouth Rocks, observed that some white 'sports' had resulted from his hatchings. He did not consider them of any value, but a neighbor, Mr. Oscar Frost, obtained the first pair of them, and conceived the idea of trying to work on this foundation to establish a White Rock. The first year or two he met with rather poor success, and, as Dr. Twitchell said in the *Maine Farmer* at the time, they were a 'sorry-looking lot.' But brother Frost was not discouraged, and patiently worked on, breeding them on the principle of the 'survival of the fittest,' and in about five years he

was the owner of a very fine flock of pure White Rocks, which bred very true to color. About this time the writer procured a sitting of eggs from Mr. Frost's, from which he obtained ten fine pure white chickens, and we have been breeding them ever since with uniform success—not an 'off-color' chick ever appearing in our flock.

'We can now speak from experience of this breed, and also from the experience of hundreds of patrons who have been breeding them from Mr. Frost's, Dr. Twitchell's and our own yards. We must certainly admit that they inherit some of the faults of their progenitors, viz., in leg markings and twisted combs—that is, to some extent; but they have the great virtue of always breeding true to color of plumage, which could not be affirmed of the speckled Rock. The irregularity of leg coloring and shape of comb, alluded to above, which occurs in some specimens, can, by careful selection, be bred out, and then we will have a most perfect breeding fowl.

'For market purposes the White Rock will take its place at the 'head of the table,' as its pure white plumage and yellow skin and succulent flesh make it the epicure's *sine qua non*. But just at present, with the living carcass worth about two dollars per pound, it would not be a matter of economy to pot it.

'Now, we wish to speak of its laying qualities—and here we are afraid many will impugn our veracity, when we state from our own and the experience of others, that the White Rock is one of the greatest layers in the world, and we will not even except the Leghorn family. Mr. I. K. Felch, Mr. Frost, Dr. Twitchell, and all who have bred them, bear testimony to their wonderful egg productiveness. From a flock of thirty-two fowls five old ones and twenty-seven yearlings, which began laying in February, we have averaged continuously from fourteen to twenty-four eggs daily, and during the breeding season of April, May and June, the average was fully twenty eggs daily. The young chicks are

vigorous and healthy, as are the older ones. They are great foragers, as well as generous eaters; but they give back in eggs and flesh abundant recompense for all. In size they are about the same as the Plymouth Rocks, in shape perhaps a little rounder, and no prettier sight could be seen than a flock of these white beauties.'

'The demand is increasing for a pure white fowl, having yellow skin and fine flavored meat, in connection with superior laying qualities; and there is no purely American fowl which has so firmly established itself among those interested in poultry raising, as the White Plymouth Rocks. They were known only a few years since, and the demand for them this season shows that their good qualities are not illusions, but facts, the guaranty for which is shown in the ready market for fowls and their products. They originated by 'sports' from Plymouth Rocks proper, but have now reached a point through careful breeding where they breed true to feather, size and markings. Their plumage is pure white, and they are plump and full-breasted, making them among the best of table fowls. They are strong and vigorous fowls, and not subject to the diseases common to ordinary chickens. They are excellent layers of large rich brown eggs, and are such enormous layers that they have scarcely any time for sitting; but when they do sit they are very faithful and make excellent mothers. Take them as a general purpose fowl, they are better for farmer and fancier. They are contented in a small enclosure, and are gentle and domestic in their habits. The chicks from the eggs often show colored markings, but when they first shed their downy covering and put on their regular feathers, they are pure white. As show birds, their noble, dignified carriage and beautiful plumage have no equal, and are sure to give unqualified satisfaction.'

With so much said in praise of them it is not to be wondered at that the White Rocks are popular. Their great merit brought them

to the front, and keeps them there. The breed combines in a remarkable degree the general utility points which makes it popular, and their remarkable beauty added to their usefulness will keep them popular. Properly fed and cared for, the White Rocks are all-the-year-around layers, and, although belonging in the sitting class, they are easily broken up if taken in hand promptly, and will soon commence laying again. If allowed to incubate they make excellent sitters and mothers; not having the clumsiness of the heavier breeds they are less likely to break their eggs or trample the chicks. The mothers will frequently commence laying again before the chicks are four weeks of age, and will lay right along, beside taking good care of her brood.

The chicks are rapid growers, fatten easily, and are plump and ready for market at any time after six weeks old; having no dark pinfeathers, the dressed carcass has a neat and attractive appearance, which influences sales—hence they are extremely desirable for a market poulterer. They are remarkably handsome in appearance, also, their bright red combs and wattles, bright yellow beak and legs, and their clear white plumage, set off by their stately carriage, make up a most pleasing appearance. With all of these excellencies to their credit it is not at all to be wondered at that they are meeting with so large a share of popular favor.

Book Notices.

PLEASURABLE POULTRY KEEPING, by Edward Brown, F. L. S., London and New York. Edward Arnold: cloth; 60 cents. It is a long time since there have been poultry books published so rich in common sense as those of Mr. Edward Brown, an English poultry judge, lecturer, editor and author, whose "Pleasurable Poultry Keeping" we have just read with very great pleasure. 'Tis true only the first chapter of this book of 236 pages is given to the pleasure of the subject, and the other sixteen chapters are given to such eminently practical subjects as "Selection and breeding;" "Houses and housing;" "Hatching and rearing, natural;" "Hatching and rearing, artificial;" "Eggs and chickens all the year round;" "The profits of poultry keeping;" "Exhibitions and exhibiting;" "Feeding;" "Diseases," etc.

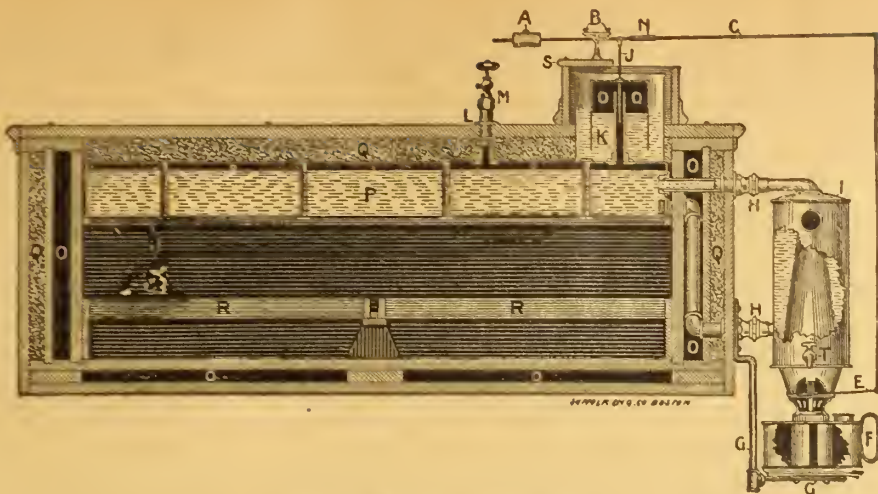
Under "Eggs and chickens all the year round," we read:

"The poultry keeper who can manage to secure eggs during the four months from November to February, ought, all things else being favorable, to derive excellent results from his enterprise, for during that period the prices at which they must be bought are double, and in some places triple what is paid at other seasons of the year. Scarcity in anything means enhanced prices, but more especially in that which is a regular article of food. Hence the reason why we are constantly met with the question, 'How can we secure a supply of eggs in winter?' That eggs can be procured in the winter season is undoubted, for it is regularly done, and whatever is accomplishable by one poultry keeper ought to be within the possibilities of another. The object of this chapter is to indicate the way in which this desirable end can be achieved."

The book is quite fully illustrated with cuts of different breeds of fowls, houses, runs, coops, etc., and has an excellent index.

THE FARM-POULTRY DOCTOR. Prevention and cure of poultry diseases, by Nathan W. Sanborn, M. D.; published by I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston: price 50c. This little pamphlet, No. 2 of the FARM-POULTRY series of handbooks, contains Dr. Sanborn's articles upon "poultry diseases," contributed to the columns of this paper. It combines the knowledge of a practicing physician with the experience of a practical poultryman, and we take pleasure in recommending it to our readers as the best practical poultry doctor yet produced. The introductory chapter on the "prevention of disease" is worth many times the price of the book,—(Doesn't the old maxim tell us "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure?") and should be carefully studied by every poultryman about twelve times a year.

THE FARM-POULTRY DOCTOR will be sent by mail, post paid to any address, upon receipt of the price at this office; or, we will send FARM-POULTRY one year, and the book, for \$1.25.



THE PLYMOUTH INCUBATOR.

REFERENCES. A.—Large weight. B.—Set screws for adjusting rise and fall of trip. C.—Bar. D.—Wire connecting bar and trip. E.—Trip operating sleeve. F.—Lamp. G.—Lamp bracket. H.—Unions connecting heater to tank. I.—Heater. J.—Float rod connecting float to bar. L.—Fill pipe. M.—Cap and air cock. N.—Counterbalance weight. O.—Air. P.—Water. Q.—Hair felt. R.—Egg tray. S.—Wooden box surrounding regulator tank, and supporting standard for bar. T.—Cock for drawing water from tank and heater.

The Plymouth Incubator.

BY MR. HUNTER.

It is a great pleasure to visit Mr. Nesmith's poultry farm. We always come away from there with a better opinion of the poultry business and of poultrymen; and so, when we "ran up against" Mr. N. at Young's Hotel during the lunch hour the other day, and he said, "Come out and look the place over. You haven't been out to see us in a long time, and I'd like to know whether you think we are keeping things 'up to the concert pitch,'" we accepted the invitation at once, and said, "We'll go out to-morrow." Our pleasurable anticipations were greatly quickened, just as the train started, by Mr. Nesmith himself rushing into the car, dropping into the vacant half-seat, and chuckling, "I've got off for a couple of hours, and am going to run out with you!" If there is anything that can increase the pleasure of visiting the Lone Oak Farm it is having the company of the "jolly" proprietor on the trip.

Mr. Nesmith breeds Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins; but the Barred Rocks are first in his favor, as is evident from there being about twice as many pens of them as of all the others together; in fact, one long house and most of another was pen after pen of Barred P. Rocks. And they were good ones. Strong vigorous males, and handsome, active, "well-to-do" females make up his breeding pens, and one doesn't often find better housed or better cared for flocks than on this farm. Mr. N. believes in having help enough to do the work right, and then having it done; consequently we find pens and walks clean and neat, the fowls healthy, active, happy—and the nests full of eggs.

The engine and cook-room was as clean and sweet as a dwelling-house kitchen, and everything about the place was "ship-shape and man-fashion." In the long brooder house were about a thousand young chicks, enjoying the bright sunshine which had been such a rarity of late. Among these were some of the chicks hatched at the Boston show, now big enough to dress for broilers. "If we could only get some decent weather, so as to get them out doors," said Mr. N. "They do ever so much better when they can get out onto the ground. If we only get a week of sunshine those will go to market, and be out of the way."

They intended to hatch out a lot of chickens this winter, and had planned to run incubators to hatch for other people, but the incubator orders had crowded upon them so they had sent the incubators off to the customers, and let their own hatching wait.

This brought us around to the subject of the Plymouth incubator, which Mr. Nesmith is now engaged in manufacturing, in partnership with Mr. Coffin, the inventor. We were pleased to learn that the orders had exceeded their expectations, and that in spite of keeping ten men at work regularly and a part of them working overtime, they couldn't turn out machines fast enough to keep up. Such a success, when just getting started, is most gratifying, not the least pleasing feature of it being the fact that quite a number of the sales

were made right there in Reading, showing that the Plymouth has honor in its own country.

We give a cross-section illustration of the "Plymouth," which clearly shows the plan of it; but one needs to carefully examine the machine itself to see the thorough workmanship of every part, and that nothing but the very best of material goes into it. "We are sparing neither pains nor expense in building it," said Mr. Nesmith. "We have the fullest faith in our regulator, and we know that if we make the best possible machine, and put that regulator on it, we shall make what the people want." That has the right ring to it.

We spent a pleasant hour in the work-shop, where the incubators were being built, and in the incubator cellar where a half-dozen of them are being operated. "I began to think we wouldn't be able to hatch any chickens for ourselves," said Mr. N. "Orders came in so fast, and some one would come here and insist that he must have a machine right off, that day. Twice we told them they could have one of these which we had made for ourselves. The hatch was just off, so we drew off the water, hoisted the incubators into the wagon and carted them off. We would have had more chickens ourselves if we hadn't sold them, but we wanted the customers to be satisfied; after the rush is over we can go ahead and build machines for future orders, and build some that we will keep for our own use."

It is Mr. Nesmith's intention to enlarge his incubator cellar this summer, so as to be able to hatch chickens for people who want the hatching done for them; there is also quite a demand for chickens just hatched, and that branch of the business is well worthy of attention where one has the additional machines to do it with.

Crop-Bound.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

Every spring many fowls die from crop-bound, simply from lack of proper treatment.

Crop-bound is usually caused by the fowl eating large quantities of dried grass, either accidentally, while trying to get the newly started grass, or intentionally, being driven to it from need of bulky food. Crop-bound seldom occurs where fowls have plenty of cut clover and an occasional cabbage head to satisfy their natural cravings.

Still, in the best regulated yards, it does occasionally occur, and the fowl is often left to die without treatment, or killed because the owner thinks a surgical operation necessary as a means of cure. If the trouble is recognized early it is never necessary to resort to the knife.

Among the earlier symptoms are frequent attempts at swallowing; after eating a few grains the fowl will hold the head down and back away from the food, and then hold the head high up and work the neck and crop muscles violently. Later the crop may become packed quite full and hard, and the swallowing movements are repeated much more frequently. The fowl gets dumpy, loses appetite, develops symptoms of crop inflammation, and takes on a diarrhoea. Even if the trouble

has gone so far as this a cure can oftentimes be effected without the use of the knife.

This spring one of my neighbors lost three of her best birds from neglected crop-bound. She did not know what the trouble was, and asked me about it. Examination showed crop-bound from dried grass with crop inflammation and death from starvation. She now knows how to treat such cases, and says she will never lose another fowl from that trouble in the future.

The treatment is not new, and is very simple. I wash out the crop. All that is required is about fifteen inches of rubber tubing, a medium sized glass or tin funnel, some lukewarm water, a little sweet oil, and an assistant. The tubing should be the size of that usually found on a fountain syringe. Attach one end of the tubing to the pipe of the funnel, and your apparatus is complete. Have the assistant hold the afflicted fowl in his lap on a piece of waterproof or something to keep him from getting wet. The fowl should be held firmly and gently in a squatting position so that it cannot struggle. Pinch up the tubing near the funnel and fill funnel with about half a pint of lukewarm water, no more; then dip the other end of tubing in oil, and holding fowl's mouth open with one hand slowly pass free end of tube down the fowl's throat, keeping it against the posterior wall. After about an inch or so has been passed the fowl may be made to swallow seven or eight inches of the tube. The funnel should be held on a level with the fowl's head and the water allowed to slowly flow into the crop. Have the assistant knead the crop gently while the water is flowing. Knead the crop for a few minutes after removing the tube, and then hold fowl by the legs, head down and knead crop with fingers to assist it in vomiting up the contents.

This may be repeated if necessary. It is well to allow the fowl a little rest between times, and it is best not to repeat oftener than three times at one sitting. Three times should be sufficient for a severe case. Almost every case of crop-bound that could be benefited by use of the knife can be cured in this simpler and more natural way. I have tried it successfully on two severe cases this spring.

Be sure to be gentle, and do not hold the funnel too high, or use too much water. Remember that water introduced in this way exerts a considerable pressure. I killed the first bird I ever tried it on by too much water and the funnel held too high.

The after treatment is rest and a very light diet. The first food should be a little milk and white of eggs given about twenty minutes after cleansing crop. For next two days feed moistened bread and cracker crumbs, then a little oat meal and wheat can be given. Only a small amount of food should be given at a time, and the fowl should not be allowed its freedom for at least three days.

This treatment ought to work as well for chicks as fowls. The amount of water should be proportionate to the size of the crop; and the calibre of the tubing should be small enough to be easily swallowed.

Dr. P. T. Woods,
Salem, Mass., April 2.

Life

Is misery to thousands of people who have the taint of scrofula in their blood. Happiness returns when the scrofulous taint is eradicated and cured by the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

PRICES REDUCED

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Barred Plymouth Rocks,

(Brown Egg Strain; "the business fowl of the 19th century.")

White Wyandottes,

(Brown Egg, Prolific Laying Stock.)

Light Brahmas,

(Early Laying Strain; have been got to laying at 5 mos. and 8 days old.)

Price, \$2 per sitting; three sittings, \$5.

For eggs from the same pens I set eggs from for my own chickens.

Incubator Eggs, \$6 per 100.

A. F. HUNTER,
South Natick, Mass.

NOW IS THE TIME

To get your Breeding Stock.
My Silver and Golden Penciled and Black Hamburgs still lead. Can furnish single fowls or pens. Address, CHAS. ELDRIDGE, Box 166, Rye, N. Y.

EGGS. EGGS.

From farm-raised, strong, vigorous stock of the best blood obtainable.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
WHITE WYANDOTTES,
S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS,
LIGHT BRAHMAS,
PEKIN DUCKS,
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

Duck eggs, \$1.50 per 11; Turkey eggs, 30 cents each; all others, \$2 per sitting of 13; 3 sittings, \$5.

PEACH HILL POULTRY FARM,
R. J. DENHAM, Manager,
West Alexander, Pa.

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS.
Prize Barred P. Rocks.

Winners of 150 prizes at Malden, Woburn, Wakefield and Stoneham. Eggs for incubators, \$5 per 100. Best pens, \$1 and \$2 per 13. Box 767, Stoneham, Mass.

ELBRIDGE C. COMEY,
Originator and Breeder
of the celebrated"DUKE OF YORK" Light Brahmas
STRAIN OF

UNEQUALLED for their great SIZE, grand SHAPE, superb COLOR, fine COMB, promise MIDDLE TOE FEATHERING, and superior LAYING QUALITIES.

The "DUKE OF YORK" LIGHT BRAHMAS, are the result of careful study in mating for FINEST POINTS, without detriment to UTILITY. They have been bred continuously since 1862, regardless of LABOR or EXPENSE, upon FINE FLOCK, allowing free range, and are a VIGOROUS, PROLIFIC strain, possessing PERFECT BRAHMA CHARACTER, according to the "STANDARD OF PERFECTION."

They have WON a large number of the HIGHEST PRIZES YEARLY at the PROMINENT EXHIBITIONS in UNITED STATES and CANADA. In the hands of my customers.

FIRST-CLASS Birds for sale at reasonable prices. SPECIAL RATES made those wanting large numbers. PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to mating for best results in breeding, according to POINTS and PEDIGREE.

EGGS From SELECTED MATINGS of EXHIBITION BIRDS, at \$3.00 per sitting of 13 Eggs; \$5.00 for 2 sittings; \$7.00 for 3 sittings; \$10.00 for 5 sittings, carefully packed and delivered to Express in BOSTON.

NO CIRCULARS. WRITE FOR WANTS.
20 Granite St., SOMERVILLE, Mass.

Buying and Selling Eggs for Hatching.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

The trade in eggs for hatching is at present the most important factor in the distribution of thoroughbred poultry. Yet a few of our best breeders positively refuse to sell an egg for this purpose, claiming that it is easier to build up a high reputation on birds only. All of these breeders agree that the hindrances in the way of a large and eminently successful trade in eggs for hatching are carelessness and ignorance in both buyer and seller. There is the rascally seller, but his influence is short lived and less to be feared. But so long as there is such a thing as fine poultry in existence so long will carelessness and ignorance remain to block the way to a satisfactory development of this branch of the business.

To be sure there are misdealings, dissatisfaction and misunderstandings even in the sale of live specimens; but there is far less chance for unfair dealing and less liability of dissatisfaction—because the object is *there in its entirety*, and may be judged of on the moment of its arrival; while the egg has to pass through three weeks of incubation, often under the most unfavorable conditions, before the purchaser can be sure of getting anything at all. Of course he might test the eggs and ascertain their fertility, but no one can be sure of a chick until it is hatched. Then for a period of several months must their owner foster them before he can tell whether they are most fit for the breeding pen or the butcher's block.

These are the reasons given by those who sell stock only for discontinuing the egg business; and no one can deny that they are well grounded. Nevertheless the majority of breeders continue to sell eggs for hatching, and derive no small part of their yearly receipts therefrom. The primary cause of the greater part of what satisfaction occurs is doubtless to be found in the fact that the relations of buyer and seller to each other are much less understood and appreciated than they should be.

Perhaps we will do well to consider these relations and the obligations they impose. As the buyer is the one who usually complains first we had better consider his side of the case first. In many cases the buyer knows little or nothing about the hatching of eggs or the rearing of chicks, but having caught the fever, determines to become a breeder, and proceeds to cast about for the most favorable chance to buy eggs. Now it seems to be regarded as the proper thing to picture this class of buyers as a most unreasonable set who are created solely for the purpose of worrying the life out of the honest breeder, and becoming the prey of the unprincipled.

We know that this is by no means the correct view of the matter. The most of these buyers are, (or intend to be), reasonable; and if fairly treated are a source of *satisfaction* as well as profit to the fraternity. It is but natural that a person unacquainted with the business should expect more than he is liable to get; it is so in all trades. And if he buys eggs at one dollar per sitting because they are cheap, it is nothing to wonder at. Neither do we feel that we can in fairness warn him against dollar eggs; for we have known cases in which the stock that laid the dollar eggs compared not unfavorably with that which laid for three times that amount. Yet, as a rule, higher priced goods are preferable, whether one wants to breed for points that count in the show room, for practical purposes, or for a profitable combination of both.

But we will consider the buying done and the eggs received. Thus far the trade is exactly like that of any other business transaction—but the similarity ends here. We have in our hands eggs which—granted the seller is honest—are from good stock, well fertilized, and having been well packed by the shipper have arrived in good condition; here the responsibility of the seller ends; and we owe it to him as well as ourselves to conduct our part of the business as conscientiously as he did his.

If we are wise—and (and of course we are)—we will unpack the purchase, and allow the eggs to remain perfectly quiet, each one on its side, for twenty-four hours before placing them under the hens. This is not done in many cases, probably; but the reasonableness of the scheme will commend itself when we con-

sider how disturbed the contents must be after a rough journey of perhaps hundreds of miles, and what must be the result, in some few cases at least, if the heat is applied immediately. It may seem to some that this is a rather small point; but the neglect of it may cost a *prize winner*.

Having secured our sitting hens, we must prepare a nest—and we like best to give old biddy a box and plenty of room, good soft material, and let her make it herself; she can beat us at it any time. As to the position of the nest, with reference to the distance from the ground, we need take little heed; but avoiding very damp places, on the hens' account as well as for the eggs, it is well to keep the sitters in a quiet place so as to put as little temptation in their way as possible.

Believing that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," even in the hatching season, we confine our sitters to the nest, and allow them to get off the eggs but once each day—when they eat, drink and go back on again, usually in our presence.

But before we set the hens we should look for lice. If we find them, a good strong dose of Laubert's death to lice or Dalmation should be applied. If we *don't* find them we use the remedy just the same, for we may have overlooked a few somewhere in the thick feathering, and if we leave but two or three they will be a hundred strong in a week. The dose should be repeated some three or four days before the hatch is due.

And another thing—if we buy but one sitting we had better put a part under one hen and a part under another—then if one old biddy gives up her job we still have a chance to get some chicks from the other. And on no account should we put more than nine or ten eggs under a common sized hen in cold weather.

If we follow all this carefully and don't get a *fair* hatch we are reasonably safe in condemning the eggs—though there is one more chance that the fault may be on our side of the line. We have known of hens which, no matter how well they attended to business, and how fertile the eggs were, could not hatch a chick. This is because, through some defect in their physical condition, they are unable to generate the requisite degree of heat; and it often, though not always, occurs in hens which become anxious to assume maternal obligations while in poor flesh. While this is no fault of the buyer, it is certainly no fault of the seller. A fertile egg will rot under these conditions—an infertile one will not.

But what if we have not attended to all these details? What if we have allowed old biddy to become overrun with lice, and she, having endured it until she is well nigh crazy, is actually driven from the nest and the eggs spoiled? That is our fault.

What if the old hen, being penned on the nest, after a few days of patient application to business, conceives and puts in practice the idea of standing up a part of the time, thereby subjecting the eggs to a fatal cooling process? Surely this is not always, though sometimes, our fault; is it the seller's? What if for *any reason whatever* the eggs which we took into our possession perfect in every way fail to produce chicks? Whose fault is it? If we make these mistakes through ignorance or carelessness can we blame the seller?

But, we may say, if we make no complaint no one loses but ourselves. Well, now, is that so? How many of our neighbors and friends know of our venture, and, on finding the result unsatisfactory, who will they blame but the shipper? And he, having sown honestly, will reap what is worse than nothing—a bad reputation.

So much for the side of the buyer of eggs. Now for the seller.

If we are to sell eggs for hatching we must always have in mind what is expected of us; and if we contemplate continuing in the business we must do what we can to fulfill these expectations.

If we are beginners and have bought eggs from some reliable breeder to found our flock, we may have good birds indeed; but have we mated our birds so as to secure good results for ourselves and our patrons? We may have by chance, but there is a *greater* chance that our inexperience has deceived us. Then if the stock raised by the customer is made up for the most part of culls, whose fault is it? We must get some one who is authority on the breed to help us mate them; it will pay to do so.

Granted we are able by reason of experience to mate our own flock, or by aid of another have mated them correctly, do we know that the eggs are fertile? Have we tried them and found them all right? If not, who is responsible for the dissatisfied customer? Too often have eggs been sent out with no knowledge of their fertility; and we should make it a point to get our breeders in condition to lay *strong fertile* eggs, as well as many of them; for we believe that a breeding bird should be just as carefully conditioned as a show bird; though of course along somewhat different lines. It is too often the case that the breeder is *careless* as to the condition of his breeding birds; and while he attends with scrupulous care to every detail of the mating, he is often ignorant as to the real physical condition of the birds he has put together.

A bird in condition for breeding is a perfectly healthy specimen, in good condition as regards flesh, but not fat. To keep stock in this condition requires both mental and physical activity; but with a fair amount of both it can be done.

Good food, good ventilation, warm, dry quarters, and plenty of exercise, are the chief requisites to such a condition. If breeders would pay more attention to this sort of conditioning they would be rewarded by a much larger hatch of much stronger chicks both for themselves and their customers.

It is always noticeable that the percentage of fertile eggs from any flock, under the proper conditions is much greater in April and May than in March. This is due partly to the greater variety of food with which the fowls supply themselves when out on the ground; but I believe that a greater factor is the increased amount of exercise obtained. With large yards and warm weather little attention need be paid to the exercise problem; when the ground is covered with snow it becomes a more serious matter; but with a scratching shed it can be done. Green food is another important factor, and should be within reach constantly.

Provided with good fertile eggs, we must pack them in a thorough manner, so that the customer will get what he pays for—not a lot of cracked and broken or badly jarred eggs. There is nothing that will so sicken a customer as to pay from two to five dollars for a sitting of eggs, then add fifty cents to a dollar for express, and receive a smashed box or basket with the contents, part on the inside, part on outside, and part somewhere on the route, with say three or four eggs only in shape to set. We know just how one feels, for we have been there ourselves. The offer of another sitting free doesn't begin to make things right. There are boxes said to be designed for shipping eggs for hatching on the market to-day which are no more fit for that purpose than an old hat. We bought some of these once and used them—for kindling-wood.

But if we as breeders and shippers send out none but strongly fertilized eggs, from good stock, well packed, then we are doing all we can to give satisfaction to customers—and a good name to the poultry raising fraternity. If we do not do this we are not only putting a blot on our own reputation, but on that of the whole fraternity.

If we as buyers make no mistakes, either through ignorance or carelessness, then we shall have few complaints to make; and if we do find a rascal it is our duty to show him up so that no one else need be victimized.

When we as buyers and sellers learn that our interests are mutual, and that by helping others we help ourselves, then shall we cease to hear of "frauds" in the poultry business.

H. A. NOURSE.

Rewicking Brooder Lamp.

B. G., Ithaca, Mich., writes: "Some time ago I noticed a little item in FARM-POULTRY about the difficulty in rewicking the Rudd brooder lamp. It may interest your readers to know that raising the wick about an inch, and leaving it until wanted again, will do away with the trouble by preventing rust."

A Prolonged Fever.

My folks told me when I commenced in this hen business, about thirty years ago, that I had the chicken "fever." I don't think they were right in the matter, for I never heard of a "fever" that run as long as that. Did you? Katonah, N. Y. HENRY T. OTIS.

Is this what ails you?



Have you a feeling of weight in the Stomach—Bloating after eating—Belching of Wind—Vomiting of Food—Waterbrash—

Heartburn—Bad Taste in the Mouth in the Morning—Palpitation of the Heart, due to Distension of Stomach—Cranked Mouth—Gas in the Bowels—Loss of Flesh—Fickle Appetite—Depressed, Irritable Condition of the Mind—Dizziness—Headache—Constipation or Diarrhoea? Then you have

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in one of its many forms. The one positive cure for this distressing complaint is

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VERMIN PROOF NEST,

entirely new to poultry raisers, but long known as the best destroyer of parasites in existence. Offered for the first time at the following prices:

Bag sufficient to nest five hens..... \$1.00
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Liberal discount to dealers. Send for circular. Address, GUYER & COLDWELL, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Giant Strain L'T BRAHMAS EGGS.

We have a grand lot of birds mated; many of them are prize winners, and we can sell you eggs at \$3 per 13; and \$5 per 26.

Orders for eggs promptly filled. No circulars. ROLLINS BROS., Woodville, Mass.

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AFTER MAY 1.

Our ducks were winners of the leading prizes at Boston, New York and Washington, D. C. We have a thousand breeders that were carefully selected, and are the cream of thousands. We are getting hundreds of eggs daily, and are prepared to furnish fresh fertile eggs at short notice. Are usually between \$0 and 90 per cent. fertile, and we guarantee 75 per cent. fertile and safe delivery. Illustrated circular for the asking.

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HAVEN'S WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Are large, grand in shape, comb, head, and color of legs. My pen is headed by a 10 lb. cock bird of the best shape 1st breeding winners. Eggs \$2 per 13.

B. F. HAVEN, North Newport, N. H.

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Exact fac-simile of the last historical epigram written by Abraham Lincoln. "Never before published." Souvenir copy for framing sent post paid, 10c. stamps. Write, S. H. SMITH, JR., Box 2600, New York City.

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LARGE SIZE,
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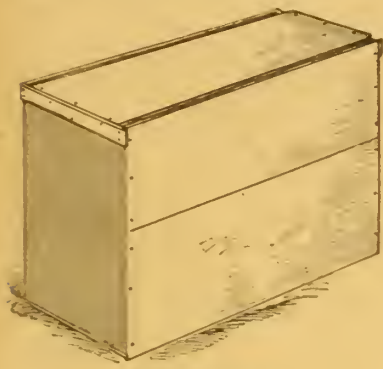
Winners at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. City, 1896—1st and 3rd cocks; 1st and 3rd cockerels; 1st and 3d hens; 1st pullet; 1st and 2d breeding yards. Stock and eggs bred and owned by

WHITING FARM, Holyoke, Mass.

Box Coops.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

The new express rate, which obliges us to make a slat coop outside of our cloth coop, adds quite a good deal to the labor of making good shipping coops, and for a man situated as I am, being "boss" and "hired man" both, I find that the making of shipping coops takes quite a good deal of time which could be more advantageously spent elsewhere. I send you drawings of a box coop I have been getting out lately, and which I find most excellent for the purpose, it being strong, durable and light. I had the stock for two dozen of these coops sawed out at a mill near here, at a cost of less than thirty cents each. I find that I can nail one together in just five minutes, and not hurry about it; and everything taken into consideration, I think they are as cheap as the slatted cloth coop made wholly at home—and



A BOX COOP.

the all wood coop is a great deal stronger and better, and it weighs six and one-half pounds each for the single bird size, which is 12 x 20 inches on the bottom, 20 inches high.

The ends are scant half-inch thick, sides and bottom quarter-inch, and top three-eighths inch thick; made of pine box boards.

The general plan of the coop is an old one, and it has usually been made with cloth sides. The sides should be in two pieces, and should come up to within half-inch of top-board, which will give ample ventilation to the coop. If thought preferable the sides could come quite up to the top, and the top be of three narrow strips, set half-inch apart for ventilation.

Before the sides are put on the corners can be clipped enough to give ventilation. Made in this way the coop is a good strong one, and it can be carried about as easily as a gripsack.
Lancaster, Mass. C. H. LATHAM.

Field Notes.

I feel it in my bones that you are all anxious to hear just how my experiment of keeping fifty or more fowls in one flock has turned out this winter, so I will give you the facts and figures, and let you decide for yourselves whether the outcome is good, poor, or indifferent—whether you would feel satisfied with such performances on the part of your hens of "high degree."

As I told FARM-POULTRY readers in January, my flock numbered ninety—ten roosters, nine old hens and seventy-one pullets; anyway I thought then that I had seventy-one pullets, but somehow three of the latest hatched pullets turned into roosters, so I had just seventy-seven layers in the flock. Here is the egg record for the five months ending March 31st:—

November,	963
December,	1,185
January,	1,302
February,	1,101
March,	1,349
Total,	5,900

This is an average of 15.32 eggs per month for each hen.

The eggs, except those used at home, were sold at the door for cash. Those used were credited to the hens at the current market price. During the months of November and December, and up to January 9, the price was thirty cents per dozen. From that comfortable figure the price along dropped down to eighteen cents March 5, touching 13c. March 29, and standing at 14c. March 30.

The account stands:—

204 dozen at 30 cents,	\$61.20
27 dozen at 28 cents,	7.56
21 dozen at 25 cents,	5.25
18 dozen at 22 cents,	3.96
37½ dozen at 20 cents,	7.50
24 dozen at 19 cents,	4.56
71½ dozen at 18 cents,	12.91
24½ dozen at 17 cents,	4.16
26 dozen at 15 cents,	3.90
20 dozen at 13 cents,	2.60
17½ dozen at 14 cents,	2.48

Total, \$116.08
Cost of keeping, 41.27

Net proceeds from eggs, \$74.81

This is an average of a fraction over 97 cents profit for each hen, and all except nine, not yet a year old, the first of last year's chicks coming out April 16th.

Included in the cost of keeping is the price (\$5) of six large cans of Sheridan's Condition Powder (and I consider that money well spent), and \$1.92 for work hired.

To those who have never kept an accurate account of poultry food used, and to those who have a fixed idea that a hen cannot be fed for less than \$1.25 per year the figures for keeping such a number of fowls (ninety the first of November, but during that month and the next ten of the roosters figured on our table boiled, roasted, and in chicken pies) may seem small, and doubtless there are those who will doubt their accuracy; in fact, when I first looked over my poultry account for the five months, and summed up the cost of keeping, I doubted my own figures, and went over them the second, and even the third time, to make sure that nothing was left out. All feed except about ten bushels of potatoes (and they were reckoned in the account at the market price) and a dozen or so small loose heads of cabbage was bought, so it was an easy matter to get at the exact cost of keeping. Understand that the cost of keeping includes everything, food, cash paid out for a little work that I could not do myself, kerosene used on the roosts, land plaster used under the roosts after the supply of dry earth gave out, crushed oyster shells, and even a pound of sulphur for use in the nests.

No, sir; I didn't charge the fowls anything for the rent of the building, for, as I told you long ago, their house is an old barn that wouldn't be occupied at all if the hens were not in it. And I didn't charge them for the refuse cabbage leaves, potato parings, apple parings, etc., (which was all the green food, except the loose heads of cabbage mentioned before, those fowls had during the winter), simply because all such refuse would have been thrown away if the fowls had not consumed it. When anything that would otherwise be wasted is utilized for poultry food, I don't believe in charging it up against the fowls. Table scraps, did you say? No, I didn't reckon them in, either; and when I tell you that at most there is but three in our family, but two about half the time, and sometimes but one, and that our three pet cats have the first pick of the table "leavings," you will perceive that the table scraps that get to the poultry are hardly worth mentioning in the account. "Didn't reckon in a cent for the time it took to take care of those hens," exclaims some man who hates awfully to entertain the thought of profit in keeping hens. Well, I guess I didn't charge the hens anything for my time; but if you choose to put it that way you can call that \$74.81 pay for my time. And it strikes me quite forcibly that in this "land of the free and home of the brave," there are a lot of half-way farmers who would be better off mentally, morally, physically, spiritually and financially if they would spend a couple of hours daily during the winter months caring for seventy-seven hens and thus making \$74.81, instead of spending that amount of time loafing around the store and post-office and retailing coarse old jokes and tobacco juice.

And while I am about it I would like to give you an example, problem, or whatever you choose to call it, in common arithmetic. You won't have to figure long to get the answer. Here it is: If a woman by working, say an average of 2½ hours a day, taking care of 77 hens, can clear \$74.81 in five months, how much can a man make in a year if he devotes ten hours a day to the care of four or five hun-

dred fowls? Can he make a living? Figure it out.

As I have given you the price of eggs here during the last five months I will also give the price of the poultry food bought. The prices given are just what I paid for feed delivered at the door. During November wheat bran was \$1 per hundred; corn meal 95 cents; whole corn (western) 48 cents a bushel; oats 35 cents a bushel, and meat meal 2 cents a pound. In December meal and bran dropped to 90 cents a hundred, and corn to 75 cents a bushel, and still stand at those prices. Oats went down to 32 cents once in January, but in a week went to 35 again, and are still at that price. Have paid \$1.50 per hundred for all wheat, except one hundred, which was \$1.60. After using 50 lbs. of the meat meal I dropped that, and since have used ground beef scraps at \$2.35 per hundred, cracked oyster shells 1 cent a pound, and those hens have devoured 85 lbs. in five months. Now here is another problem, conundrum or something: If I can keep poultry on food bought at the prices quoted, and make a clear profit of almost \$1 per head in five months from eggs alone, what is there to prevent the farmer who can raise a large part of his poultry feed from making more than that almost \$1 per head profit from his hens in winter? Can not the New England farmer raise corn and oats cheaper than he can buy the western article? One thing sure, the man or woman who knows how can make hens pay here in the east, even when obliged to buy western wheat, corn and oats to feed them.

Finally, in this article I want to call and hold your attention to the fact that those hens of mine have not had one particle of cut clover this winter—nor one particle of green food of any kind, except the few small cabbages mentioned, and the refuse cabbage leaves and apple parings and cores from the kitchen. And with two exceptions, there has been no sickness in the flock. The exceptions are, first, a rooster whose comb first turned dark, then pale, and then he grew "as poor as a crow." I dosed him liberally with Carter's liver pills, fed him on cooked oat meal and other soft cooked food, and he is coming out all right. His comb is now a healthy red, and he is gaining in weight. The other case—well, she wasn't sick; she just up and died without any sickness that I could discover. She ate her breakfast all right, but an hour later I found her dead on the floor. Held a post mortem, and found that she was not fat—only in "good order," and everything seemed all right so far as I could see.

Am now getting out chicks from eggs laid by pullets that have been "encouraged" to lay and have laid all winter, and whose mothers before them were encouraged to lay and did lay during the winter of '94 and '95. And thus far nearly every egg has proved fertile (first chicks came out March 29th—nine live chicks from thirteen eggs, and two dead in the shell), and the chicks are lively and strong. Evidently Condition Powder and encouraging generally has not injured this hen stock.
FANNY FIELD.

Running an Incubator.

The idea seems prevalent that a damp cellar is not a fit place to run an incubator. In fact, all, or nearly all of the manufacturers of machines discourage it, and will not guarantee success if so run. In my brief experience I have found that they can be run in a damp cellar, and successfully, too.

I have used two different makes in a cellar that is not over eighteen feet square, that has a spring of water in one corner, and part of the time the water would stand in different places on the floor. I had good results, getting with one incubator (the Marilla) a ninety per cent hatch, and with the aforesaid dampness in the cellar I even found it necessary to supply more moisture.

Of course, there is no doubt but a great many cellars would not do for hatching purposes. It must be clean and free from bad odors, and kept well ventilated. Do not condemn a cellar for incubation until you have at least tested it.
W. B. GERMAN.

Danville, N. Y.

Danger of Snow.

Miss Maggie Lackey, Seneca, Kans., writes: "You ask if the snow made the hens quit laying. We got one hundred and forty eggs some days, but caught in a snow storm they at once dropped down to forty."

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Mounted on this king of bicycles, you are Monarch of all you survey. All nature is yours as you speed along on your ride of health and happiness. You can depend on the MONARCH in any emergency. There's "Know How" in the making.

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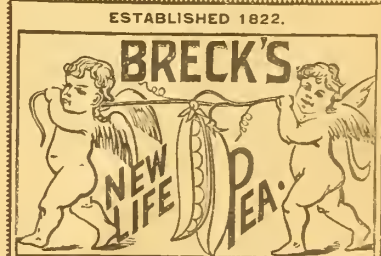
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We are now prepared to sell eggs for hatching from Buff Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Buff Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 40. White Leghorns, Buff and Black Cochins, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, \$1.25 per 13; \$3 per 40. Golden Sebright, Buff, Black and White Cochins Bantams, \$5 per pair. No Bantam eggs for sale. Send for circular.
ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON,
Box 677, Fall River, Mass.



Quality, Quantity, size of pod, color of pea, correct height and strength of vine, freedom from blight and certainty of crop are some of the features that make Breck's New Life Pea superior to all others as a main crop variety for market and private use. It was tried by hundreds in '95, thousands will plant it in '96. Our endorsement is without reservation. Pkt. 10 cts; qt. 40 cts; pk. \$3.00.

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Pure as the purest. Dark egg strain. Large, vigorous, healthy, unrelated farm raised birds, noted for best results. Winners with high scores wherever shown. Eggs, \$2 per 13. 1 pay the express.
F. C. WORTHEN, Yonkers St., Melrose, Mass.

An Egg Farm.

BY MR. HUNTER.

We visited, a few days ago, a poultry farm which we have visited two or three times before, and which comes nearer to being purely an egg farm than any other within our ken. We have never written of it before, because, for one reason, we never have found Mr. Prescott at home until this time, and his methods and practices are so novel, differing in so many ways from the accepted methods, that we wanted to meet and talk with the man himself before we wrote about him for F.-P. readers. Another reason why we haven't written about Mr. Prescott's farm, is that he would not like to have a hundred or two people write him and worry him with questions about this and that detail of his business. Having nothing to sell he does not advertise, and does not crave the publicity which a "write-up" in a poultry paper would give him; and we hope the mention which we make of him here will not let loose upon him a flood of letter writers.

The poultry farm of which we write is that of Mr. M. S. Prescott, Montvale, (Woburn) and the long hen house is on the hillside, just west of the railroad from Boston to Lowell, and in full view from the car window. Mr. Prescott started in the poultry business about fifteen years ago, "with the expectation that he would be able to retire and live upon his income after two, or at most, three years at it," as he laughingly said. "I haven't retired yet," he continued, "but I know more than I did fifteen years ago!" He built two hen houses about one hundred feet long, upon land he leased for the purpose. After a few years spent there he crossed the little brook to a hillside covered with "scrub" and rocks, and built his present plant, still running the old plant as an annex.

The large house is about two hundred and fifty feet long, with an elbow in the centre, one arm facing south and the other southeast. Entering it from the north one is in a hall-way upon the main floor, with long rows of pens running off to right and left, and finds that the two large yards on the south of the building are some four or five feet below the pen floors. The biddies have to go down a ladder to get to the yards. This "stilted" construction was made necessary by the steep slope of the hillside.

The pens are about 12x15 feet, with a door (gate?) in front end of each partition, the hank of roosts (and roost platform) being at the back (north) end of pen. The pens are ten in number, in each wing, and accommodate fifty to sixty birds each. The gates between the pens being left open all the time, the five hundred or six hundred birds in each wing are, practically, all running together, and when let out in the yards are all together. When they come into the house at night to go on the roosts, as soon as the roosts in one pen are full the biddies go on to the next pen, and so on until they are pretty evenly divided up amongst the ten pens. There were a few male birds running with these hens and pullets, but our understanding of that was that they were extra birds, the eggs from this house not being used for hatching.

The rocky, stumpy hillside to the south and east was divided into two irregular yards of about half an acre each; the birds from one wing have the run of one yard, those from the other wing the other yard—and as we had just had heavy rains the ground was washed perfectly clean.

The house is one and one-half stories, and double-pitch roof above the main floor, the upper story being used mainly for sitting hens, but also for storage of rowen, etc.; but, the sitting hens' business being of the greatest importance we will give our attention to that. There are small windows at intervals in the south front of this upper story. About three feet back from the front is a row of "banks" of nests, in two tiers. There are eight nests in each section, and eight sections make a pen, with gates at each end. The front door and back door of each bank of four nests lets down, forming a shelf. The attendant puts in the corn and water for a pen, lets down the fronts of one row (48 nests), lifts off the sitting hens, closes up the fronts of the nests, and leaves the hens off for half an hour, to eat, drink and dust; going on to other pens to repeat the performance. After the first lot have been off half an hour the fronts are let down again,

the hens being given a few minutes in which to go on the nests, and any which fail to go on of their own accord are "assisted;" then the operation is repeated with the second lot.

Mr. Prescott sets about a thousand or eleven hundred hens in a season, setting them one hundred at a time, on Saturdays, and the "season" occupies about ten or eleven weeks, with him. He resets many of his hens, and some of them are set a third time, giving them nine consecutive weeks of incubation; he uses perhaps six hundred hens in setting a thousand in this way.

The back of the tiers of nests lets down in just the same manner as the front, and gives access for dusting, or for cleaning out if a nest gets fouled, or an egg broken. Each row of four nests is separate from all the others, hence can be easily taken out for whitewashing, or any other purpose.

The dusting is a unique process. Mr. Prescott has had made some tin tubes about a foot long and one and one-half inches in diameter. Each end is turned over wire so as to form a "collar," and a bag (first) fine hair-cloth, (second) coarse muslin is tied upon one end. The tube is filled with Dalmation insect powder, which also fills the bag at the end, and by shaking this bag, slightly, over the back and under the tail of one of the hens she is covered with the fine dust. This seems a more humane way than holding a fowl up by her heels and sprinkling the powder into the opened feathers, and it can be done very rapidly, it taking but a few minutes to go over a hundred hens, letting down the backs of the nests with one hand and shaking the dust-bag over the hens with the other.

Just at the top of the little hill, and partially enclosed by the long house we have described, is the two story building, which is Mr. Prescott's dwelling house on the upper floor, while the first floor is cook and grain room and workshop, back of which runs a brooder house heated by steam pipes from a boiler in the basement. This brooder house is a curiosity in its way, differing from every other we have ever seen. It is two storied, the top story being used as a "nursery," to keep the baby chicks in for three or four days to a week, after which they are removed to the floor story, where they have the run of the floor and a small pen outside enclosed by glass; to this floor has just been added a platform, divided into pens corresponding to those inside, to give the chicks an outside run. We were surprised to see so many chickens together in one pen, and were told they put about four hundred in each pen. The chicks certainly looked bright and lively. There was here and there a runt, of course, just as we expect to see in every flock. "Those usually die," said Mr. Prescott, "we expect to lose some." 'Tis better to hatch two or three hundred extra, to make good those losses, than to fool away valuable time trying to save them. If they did live they would still be 'runts,' and wouldn't amount to anything."

The chicks stay in this brooder house until they are about five to six weeks old in winter, or three to four weeks old in spring, and then are moved to small hot water brooders, out of doors, south of the large yards. These are simple box brooders, about three feet square, set about a foot apart in a long row, with hot water pipes running through the whole row of them, from a large "Thayer" heater in a little heater-house. There are two rows of these brooders, one running up hill, west from the heater-house; the other running down hill, east and north-east from the heater-house, there being one hundred of them in all. To force the water down hill it is first carried up to a tank a dozen feet above the heater, and piped from the tank into the brooders. To prevent loss of heat from the pipes in the space between the brooders, boxes are made to enclose them, and as the pipe-hole in the side of the brooders is large any heat in the box passes into the brooder adjoining. Enclosed runs about 4 x 8 feet extend out in front of each brooder used in winter, and a frame covered with muslin covers the top of this run, to shut off the cold winds. Mr. Prescott told us he made small yards also, for use for a week or so, until the chicks got acquainted with their quarters, then the fences were removed and they ranged at will. When it came time to shut up at night an attendant went among them and closed each brooder when it was full enough, and if too many got

into one brooder they were pushed out and ran on to the next.

The ground to which these chicks have access was sown last fall to winter rye. We couldn't help expressing wonder that they had been able to work such a rough, stumpy piece of land, and Mr. Prescott said they stirred it up with a spading harrow, which slid over the stumps in a most pleasing manner. True, the stumps are very small, the hillside having been what is called "sprout land." Mr. Prescott has done "a heap" of pioneer work on that rough hillside!

Mr. Prescott has a novel winter-hatching room. His brooder house was made double, being piped through the centre with one row of hovers opening north and another row opening south. Becoming dissatisfied with the north hovers, Mr. Prescott removed the partition between the rows of pipes and made both hovers into one, opening to the south-light. He then set a row of his banks of nest boxes over the back of the hovers, and that makes a cosy, warm place for sitting hens. He does not let these hens hatch the chicks, but when the eggs begin to pip he puts them into the hovers of the upper row of steam pipes on that side, where the temperature is about one hundred degrees, and there the chicks hatch out without being trampled. In the chick-feed room were sacks of hemp seed and millet seed, barrels of "grits" (whole oat-meats) and such approved foods. In the cooking room was a Mann bone cutter being run by windmill power, Mr. Prescott telling us he cut up about one hundred and fifty pounds of fresh bone a week. This is not all of the animal food his fowls get, however, as he buys "plucks" and at times fish, which he cooks in his steam-jacket-kettles, adding cracked corn and wheat to absorb the moisture and cook in the surplus heat after the "plucks," etc., are cooked and the steam turned off.

Those steam jacket-kettles merit a special mention, as they are of Mr. Prescott's own designing, and are really "troughs" about five feet long, eighteen inches wide and a foot deep. He had them made in this shape the better to cook the contents all through equally. One of those kettles will cook enough for a mash-feed for two thousand hens, but Mr. Prescott doesn't believe in feeding much mash. He said he "had found it very easy to overfeed it, and then look out for roup and other diseases. You get the fowls congested, engorged, and then they are a prey to disease." Mr. Prescott gets one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty eggs a year from his birds, and hatches about ten thousand chickens; a part of these, however, he sells when just hatched, there being quite a call for young chicks.

The breeding stock, mostly Barred P. Rocks, we found in the original houses, where the first start was made. He keeps about twenty birds in a pen, and lets three pens (each having a rooster) run together, the gates between being all open, and one large yard in common. We asked him if one male didn't sometimes interfere with another, and he said, "no, not to do any harm, his eggs were then running over ninety per cent fertile." Mr. Prescott renews about half of his laying stock each year, wintering about half pullets and half year-old hens, and that he can get so goodly an egg-yield from birds running altogether in that fashion was, certainly a surprise. "It isn't according to your teaching," said Mr. Prescott, "and your teaching is right. It takes eternal vigilance to crowd birds as we do and keep them laying, and if you should advise people to let five hundred or six hundred birds all run together they'd very soon come to grief. Your teaching of small flocks kept separate is right!" We had to laugh at his not practicing what he preached. "That's all right, too," said he. "We have to adapt ourselves to circumstances, and this plant and our methods are the result of our circumstances."

Certainly the success which Mr. Prescott has wrought out there is worthy of emulation; he has proved that there is money for him in the poultry business!

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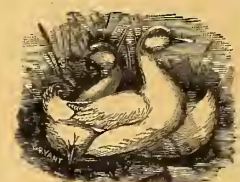
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JAS. RANKIN,
So. Easton, Mass.

Experiences of an Invalid Poultry-Woman.—IV.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

Now, it may be, we are ready to look at the total amount of work a delicate invalid who essays to care well for even one brooder full of chicks must do.

Theoretically, the brooder was to be kept "scrupulously clean." Some one, no doubt, has noticed this expression elsewhere. Theoretically, too, there must be no crowding. The "scrupulously clean" called for by the brooder directions comprised cleaning the brooder twice the first week, and every day thereafter. At first it was a trifle, of course; later, it was anything else.

The "no crowding" called for a division of the brood into two at five weeks, but called in vain. Crowding there was, all through the season, else the invalid would have been obliged to buy or manufacture another brooder. As it was, the difficulty was counterbalanced, as far as possible, by using plenty of netting, and changing runs frequently. But when a woman (not to mention an invalid) tries to cut wire netting without tools, she must needs hire a man to make remarks for her, in order to do justice to the occasion. And it will be found, too, that the men who like to put wire netting into place without assistance are not in the majority.

Besides, the brooder needed attention; water must be added to that in the tank, and the lamp must be filled and trimmed every day. The water dishes must be shallow, and this necessitated frequent replenishing. Five trips a day to give food, two meals of which was gathered from mother nature's bosom by the busy hen-mother herself, gave sufficient additional exercise. But this was still supplemented by a dash for the yards whenever a scream denoted a chick in trouble, and a visit at bedtime to put all in shape for the night.

The measure of success to date may be judged from the following notes. The most potent cause for lack of highest results in cash was noticed at the outset, in the fact of the cockerels getting size too late to bring even a fair price as broilers. Nearly all of them went to the home table at 12½ cents a pound, all they would bring anywhere.

There was one error of judgment in connection with the food. It was caused by lack of capital, but money might better have been borrowed. The fact was, wheat and other grain was bought at the village feed store at nearly double what eastern farmers have been receiving for it. Handling and cartage cost more than farmers realize, perhaps; but they could hardly double the value of grain, for any reasonable distance.

The thirteen hens paid for all their own and the chicks' food for two or three months. Later, the moulting season and the increasingly ravenous appetites of the youngsters put the hens out of the race, and there was only outgo for two or three months longer.

The brooder chicks mentioned heretofore did not comprise the whole of the experiment. It was too late to refill the brooder, as at first planned. But one brood of "box chickens" (complete orphans) and two with hens, were hatched and reared, the whole flock matured numbering about ninety; that is, aside from the hens. Each of these small side broods needed almost as much attention as the seventy in the brooder. And of those with the hens, only 62 per cent were raised to maturity.

The entire flock has to its credit and its charge, January 1, 1896, figures as below:

CREDIT.

Eggs laid by hens,	\$10.28
Carcasses sold and used,	12.73
Cockerels on hand Jan. 1, '96,	3.75
Fowls on hand Jan., '96,	6.00
Pullets on hand Jan., '96,	33.00
Brooder,	15.00
Netting and fountains,	11.30
Feed on hand Jan. 1, '96,	3.50
	\$95.56

CHARGE.

Brooder, small supplies, and carriage,	\$25.31
Netting,	9.90
Hens bought,	6.00
Chicks bought,	6.00
Eggs for hatching,	1.40
Interest on capital,	.75
Labor,	1.00
Cost of food to Jan. 1, '96,	30.43
	\$80.79

The record shows a profit of about 41 per cent on the original capital of \$35, and the stock on hand with its credits is more than 273 per cent of the first capital—while the pullets, which are expected to be the real source of profit, have been until the past two weeks a source of expense only. It should be noticed that all items are given as per common stock, although the flock really comprises nearly all thoroughbreds. We get good prices for eggs; but we also pay high prices for food, as I have noted. Although we are favorably situated as to markets, in all other respects the reverse is the case. Expressage and freight alone was a heavy item, "carriage" amounting to nearly \$5.

These are the results of the struggle with wealth. Whether a fortune is to be the ultimate outcome, remains to be seen. On the first day of January, when this series was begun, the pullets were laying an average of twelve a day. The unprecedented cold wave, lingering with us nearly a week, has pinched them down to three and four. Thirty-four of them are still (Jan. 7th) in the brooder, and in spite of bad crowding, it is these that have done practically all the laying.

Results healthward have not been difficult to recognize from the first. Strength grew nearly as fast as the chickens' appetites. At about the time the experiment began it took this invalid two days work, to the utmost limit of her strength, to transfer a small load of earth from the wheelbarrow to the rose bed in fire-shovel lots. Now she is doing the light housework, cooking, etc., caring for the growing flock, walking a half-mile every day, carpentering when the case demands it, and telling the rest of the world of invalids and other women how she did it.

Cranford, N. J. MYRA V. NORRIS.

The Practical Aratoma Farm.

Among the beautiful hills of Westchester county we come to Aratoma Farm, in the town of Bedford, about forty-three miles from New York, and three miles from Katonah station, on the Harlem railroad.

This farm is owned by Capt. Wm. C. Casey, and contains one hundred and eighty-five acres of meadow land and woods, on which are several never-failing springs, and is well adapted for successful poultry raising. Within the past few years a large number of modern poultry buildings have been erected, covering about 22,000 square feet.

The main poultry house is twenty-eight feet wide, and one hundred and ninety-two feet long. A passage way four feet wide runs through the centre, and sixteen pens, 12x12 feet are on either side. On the end of this building is the feed room, 20x28 feet, containing feed bins, bone cutter, grinding mill, farm boiler, etc., all as complete as can be found. The runs from each pen are one hundred and twenty-five feet long.

The incubator house is a thoroughly constructed building, 24x40 feet. On the west end are two rooms 10x10 feet. One is used as a testing room, and the other as an office. The incubator room proper is 24x30 feet, holding twenty Prairie State 300-egg machines. This room is ventilated by a fireplace and chimney. The floors and ceiling are double, with Neponset paper between, while there are two double walls with four-inch air space and two thicknesses of Neponset paper on all four sides. The building is finished in Georgia pine.

The brooder house is twenty feet wide, and one hundred and ninety-six feet long, with a passage way four feet wide, which runs the whole length of the building on the north side. The floor is of concrete, laid upon two feet of cobble stones, making it absolutely free from dampness. In the centre of the building is the fire pit, heater, and coal bin. This room is sixteen feet square. A No. 4 Hitchings heater supplies the heat to twenty-four brooders and pens. The brooders are 3x7½ feet, and the runs 7½x13 feet; the outside runs are one hundred feet long. The construction of the building is the same as the incubator house, leaving out the Georgia pine. A house 12x136 feet has been built for birds after they leave the brooder house in winter, and need artificial heat. It is divided into five pens, with outside runs fifty feet long.

Six new houses, 12x40 feet, on the scratch-shed plan, are in course of erection.

The duck house is on a southern slope, about one hundred yards from the main poultry

house. It is 15x80 feet, divided into four pens. A dam is being constructed close by, and a pond formed which will be fed by two large springs which have never been known to get dry. A small building 16x32 feet is used as a sleeping apartment for attendant, also for a packing and shipping room.

The stock comprises the following varieties: Single Comb White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Light Brahmas, Pekin ducks and Mammoth Bronze turkeys.

The poultry department of Aratoma Farm is under the able management of Henry T. Otis, of Seltuate, Mass., who is well known by many of our readers. This plant, though in its infancy, is most complete in every detail. The proprietor is very enthusiastic, and intends to make it a perfect success. Already large numbers of eggs and broilers have been shipped during the past winter to customers in New York at paying prices. Later on we expect to give our readers views of the buildings.

M. K. B.

Aconite.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

Aconite corresponds to that stage or class of sickness which runs a short, violent course, leaving few traces behind except death. The patient takes cold today and is violently sick tonight or tomorrow at the latest. The sickness develops rapidly, and if not checked death quickly follows. There are no pathological changes from aconite, therefore it cannot cure after such changes have taken place. The aconite patient takes cold in a dry cold wind or draught, or in the fall of the year when the nights are cold and the days hot. It is naturally better adapted to the young than for the aged. After a severe chill from exposure to cold, give aconite. Always think of aconite for chicks when chilled, and do not wait for bad symptoms, but give them a dose as soon as possible. Sudden attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which is worse from motion in fowls that were never sick before, indicates aconite. Whatever the sickness, whether roup or rheumatism or anything else, select the remedy according to the characteristics of that remedy. The leading characteristics of aconite are the frightful violence of the sickness, high fever with red face and intense thirst, drinking large quantities of water, restlessness, frightened look, and the manner of taking cold.

Three characteristics of a remedy generally constitute a good prescription. Sulphur is frequently indicated to complete the cure after aconite. In roup, spongia or hepar sulphur may be required to follow aconite. Don't give aconite for roup in hot weather. Bromium is the best remedy for that. Aconite is not often indicated, and much less rarely near the seacoast where sickness is more often due to dampness than to dry cold; but like all the leading homeopathic remedies, it is greatly abused. Often prescribed to reduce fever when not indicated by the totality of symptoms, it serves to check one symptom of sickness while the disease makes greater progress in other channels. Those who object to use remedies in which they can find no trace of the drug should not use aconite third dilution, as the chemist has failed to discover any traces whatever in that potency of aconite, while those who have no prejudice will be delighted with a trial of the thirtieth. W. G. P.

Newburyport, Mass.

Remedy for Roup.

We never heard of roup or swelled head among our poultry until we sent east for fine chickens. Now we have it. But here is my remedy, with which I have been very successful. I drop a half teaspoonful of coparas water down their throats, then fill the mouth with a good pinch of dry sulphur and powdered alum; also, anoint the head with witch hazel salve.

I go to the slaughter yard and get boues by the wagon load, and burn them in big piles in the chicken yards. Besides this they have lime, coal ashes, gravel and plenty of everything. Once a week I take the fruit sprayer and spray the hen houses out with coal oil and hot water.

Mrs. LUTIE AUSTIN.

Nevada, Mo.



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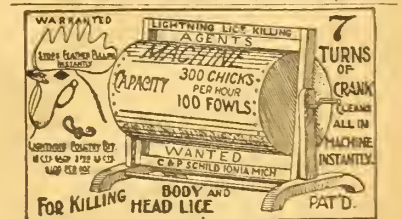
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EGGS From our choicest and best matings—any variety—\$1.50 per sitting. Incubator eggs from White P. Rock and White Leghorn crosses, \$5 per hundred.

Preserving Eggs.

Reprinted from F.-P., May, 1891.

[In March FARM-POULTRY there was a request for the "Havanna Process" of preserving eggs, which has been responded to by several friends. One correspondent gives us the *Poultry Yard* method, which she says she prefers, and we add two or three methods given in Fanny Field's "Excelsior Poultry Book."—Ed.]

Havanna Process.

Put into a barrel 24 gallons of water, 12 pounds unslaked white lime, 4 pounds of salt; let settle until clear, then draw off 20 gallons of the clear liquid. Then take 5 ounces of baking soda, 5 ounces of borax, 1 ounce of alum, 1 ounce tartar, pulverize, mix and dissolve in one gallon of boiling water, and pour it into your 20 gallons of liquid; put the liquid into a whiskey barrel or coal oil barrel which has been previously burned out. This will hold one hundred and fifty dozen eggs. Let the water stand about one inch over the eggs, then spread an old cloth on top of the eggs, and put a bucket or two of the lime settlings on it. Do not let the cloth hang over the edge of the barrel. After being in the liquid thirty days, the eggs may be taken out and piled in boxes in a dark room or packed ready for shipping—but it is customary to let the eggs remain in the liquid until ready to ship. Do not use the pickle but once. You can put in a few dozen at a time, but always keep the eggs covered with the liquid; as the water evaporates put in more. Put in none but fresh eggs. A dry cellar is the best place to pack eggs.

Should the liquid become stagnant and smell offensive from having eggs broken in it, or from any other cause, the eggs must be taken out immediately and put into another liquid prepared after the same formula. It is claimed that this method will keep them a year.

The Poultry Yard Process.

To keep eggs the "year round," take one pint of salt and one quart of fresh lime, and slake with hot water. When slaked, add sufficient water to make four gallons. When well settled pour off the liquid gently into a stone jar. Then with a dish place the eggs in, tipping the dish after it fills with the liquid, so they will roll out without cracking the shell, for if the shell is cracked the egg will spoil. Put the eggs in whenever you have them fresh. Keep them covered in a cool place, and they will keep fresh for one year.

When it is necessary to pickle a large number of eggs of course the amount of liquid must be correspondingly increased.

I have used both receipts with success, but rather prefer the "Poultry Yard Process."
Millington, Ill. Mrs. D. A. A.

How to Preserve Eggs. (Excelsior Poultry Book.)

To those whose knowledge of preserving eggs is limited to what they have read on the subject, it doubtless seems as if there were really no need to write anything more about it—that the numerous receipts which have been published time and again, and which are said to preserve the eggs so perfectly that at the end of three, six or nine months, as the case may be, they "cannot be told from fresh eggs," covers the whole ground—that all the farmer or poultry raiser needs to do in order to pocket big profits, is to gather the eggs, pack them, wait until the price gets up to the highest notch, and then sell as fresh eggs. But those who have tried as I have, nearly all the known methods of preserving eggs, and carefully noted results, know that something more than a receipt as usually given is needed to insure success. The receipt for the lime method goes the rounds regularly year after year—so much lime, so much salt, so much water; but that is not all that is necessary to enable a novice to "lime" eggs so that the business will pay. An inexperienced hand cannot even "dry pack" eggs with any certainty of success unless his receipt contains more definite and sensible directions than is usually given in such receipt. The doing, or leaving undone some little thing not mentioned in the receipt has ruined a good many lots of eggs that would otherwise have been good.

The *Lime Method* is the one that has been, and is now most used by those who pack large numbers of eggs. These limed eggs are not as good as fresh laid eggs. The method of

preserving eggs *perfectly* for any length of time has not yet been discovered, and probably there is no way to do it, for there is air enough inside the egg to spoil it, eventually, no matter what method is used to "preserve" it. But although the limed eggs and eggs preserved by other methods are not as good as fresh laid eggs, and never command so high a price, still the *best* brands are very good—a good deal better than *no* eggs, and sell at prices that leave big profits for the packer. When city markets have been full of inferior limed and other kinds of preserved eggs that were almost unsalable at half the price of fresh eggs, the best limed sold up to within six or eight cents a dozen of the price of fresh.

For pickle for five hundred dozen or so of eggs, take one bushel of the best white fresh lime, one peck of clean rock salt, two pounds of cream of tartar, and two hundred and fifty quarts of water. For a greater or less number of eggs the quantity can be increased or diminished in proportion. Slake the lime with some of the water, as if for whitewash. After thoroughly slaking add the rest of the water and let it stand twenty-four hours, stirring several times during that time. When well settled carefully dip off the clear liquid so as not to disturb the lime at the bottom. Then add the salt and cream of tartar, stirring occasionally until the salt is dissolved; then it is ready for the eggs. To put the eggs in the pickle, use a dipper made by punching a tin basin full of holes, and attaching a long handle. A basin that will hold three dozen is a convenient size, though some prefer a larger one. The handle should be about three feet long and firmly fastened to the dish. Any tinner can make one if you tell him just what you want. Fill the dipper full of eggs, let it down into the pickle, and when near the bottom turn the eggs out carefully. When the eggs are about a foot deep on the bottom, spread over them a little of the "milky" pickle, made by lightly stirring up the top of the lime that settled in the barrel or hoghead where you made the pickle. The object in putting in this milky pickle is to have the fine particles of lime, which gives it the milky appearance, close the pores of the shells. If you get too much of this lime in it will stick to the shells and greatly increase the work of cleaning them for market; and if you don't get enough in the pores will not be closed, and the whites will be thin and watery. Experience alone can teach you about the right quantity, but until you can "guess" accurately be sure and get in enough, for although it makes extra work, too much is better than not enough. After you get in the milky pickle, put in another foot of eggs, then more of the milky part, and so on, until your tank, or whatever you pack in, is full to within four inches of the top. Then cover with a piece of white cotton cloth, and on top of the cloth spread about three inches of the lime that settled in making the pickle. Always keep the pickle over the lime. For a cover, lay some lath or strips of board across the top, and over these a piece of sacking or matting. Never cover tight with a board cover.

It makes no difference what you pack the eggs in, provided it is clean and sweet, and does not leak. Some packers use large tanks or vats built in a cellar around the walls with about half their depth below the surface; others use immense tubs made for the purpose. Lard tierces and kerosene barrels are also used. To clean a kerosene barrel, set it on fire inside and burn until it is slightly charred; then smother out the fire by turning the barrel bottom upwards. Scrape off the char, fill with lime water and let it stand several days. There must be no smell of kerosene about the barrel when the pickle is put in. Lard tierces are cleaned by scraping as clean as possible, then scrubbing thoroughly with hot strong soap suds, and afterwards putting in a peck of ashes, filling up with water and letting stand a few days, when it should be emptied, and washed before putting in the pickle. A lard tierce will hold from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy dozen. Before putting in the pickle a faucet should be put in each barrel or tank, near the bottom, so that the pickle can be drawn off when necessary. A cellar that is perfectly free from all foul odors, and that can be kept at a steady low temperature—not over fifty degrees, and as much lower as possible down to any point

above freezing, is the place for eggs, for they will not keep where it is warm, or where the mercury is continually wandering up and down from thirty-five or forty degrees to sixty or seventy degrees or higher. Eggs for packing must be *fresh* (those from hens not running with cocks preferred), with clean, perfect shells. Dirty, stale, cracked eggs will not keep, and may spoil the pickle. If you pack only the eggs that are laid by your own hens, you can of course take them fresh from the nest and put them immediately in the pickle. Of such eggs you need not lose one per cent of the number packed. But if you buy eggs to pack, you must, to be on the safe side, "candle" every one before putting them in the pickle, unless you get them fresh from your neighbors every day, and you are sure that you can depend upon said neighbors to furnish fresh eggs only. This "candling" eggs is one of the things that you cannot learn wholly from a receipt; it can only be perfectly learned by practice, and it takes quite a bit of practice to enable one to "candle" and "check" eggs rapidly, and tell certainly which eggs are fresh and whole, and which are not. Anybody can tell when an egg is rotten, and almost any one can soon pick out the eggs that are so old that the yolk has settled to one side; but it takes an expert to detect the egg that is almost but not quite good enough to go into the pickle. And anybody who is not half blind can see a decided crack in an egg; but only the practical eye and ear can detect the tiny crack that, although hardly visible to the sharpest eyes, is enough to spoil the egg after it is in the pickle.

To candle eggs the expert darkens the room, places a lighted candle (tallow or paraffine) on a table or box before him, has a basket of eggs handy; also baskets or cases to put the eggs in after candling. Then he takes two or three eggs in each hand, holds them close to the lighted candle, looks through them as he gives them a quick rotary motion, turning them nearly around. The first pair examined, by a "slight of hand" acquired by long practice, the next two or three are slipped forward and examined the same way. Then they are "checked" by striking the shells lightly and quickly together. A clear, what might be called a ringing sound, shows that both shells are perfect; a dull sound indicates that one of the eggs is cracked, and then the operator ascertains which one by examining with the eye, or by trying both on another egg. All this is done rapidly, though to read about it one would think it a slow process. How one can tell the ones that are almost, but not quite good, I can't describe on paper, but if you take eggs that you know to be fresh, and examine them before the candle you will know just how they look; then examine eggs of different ages carefully, the same way, and note the difference. That's the way I learned, and you can learn more in that way in an hour than you could learn in any other way in a week.

Sometimes the pickle will change color, the thin crust which forms on top disappears, the pickle "works," foams, and emits a disagreeable odor. This is caused by broken eggs, foul harrels, or by using impure water for the pickle. In such cases the best way is to take the eggs out, throw out the pickle, and make new; but some packers, if the pickle be not very foul, draw off two-thirds of the pickle and fill up with fresh.

When drawing off the pickle, either for the purpose of filling up with new, or to take the eggs out for market, do not draw off more than two-thirds before taking out some of the eggs, for when a large number of eggs are packed in one receptacle, the weight of the eggs is liable to break those in bottom of the tank if all the pickle be taken out at once.

When the time comes to market the eggs, take them out of the pickle, wash clean by putting them, a few dozen at a time, in a tub of clean water, and stirring them carefully with the hand. After washing put them in a cool airy place to dry, and when dry candle out the spoiled ones before packing for market. If any eggs are found that are encrusted with lime, they should be laid out and fully cleaned before packing. The average of loss among the large packers who buy up eggs wherever they can get them, is about ten per cent of the whole number put in the pickle, but greater care would probably reduce this to about five per cent.

Our Method.—After experimenting with several different methods of preserving eggs for winter use and for market, we are convinced that simply packing in salt is the easiest and best method for housekeepers who desire to put down a few dozens for winter use, and for poultry keepers who only have a barrel, or two or three barrels to pack for market. They may be packed in anything that is clean and handy—boxes, barrels, jars, nail kegs, tubs, pails, etc. The eggs for this method of preserving, as for all others, should be fresh, clean and uncracked. Cover the bottom of the barrel or whatever you pack in, with three inches of salt; upon this place the eggs, on end, and far enough apart so that they will not touch each other or the sides of the barrel; then cover entirely with salt, put on another layer of eggs as before, and so on until the box or barrel is full. Keep them in the cellar, and do not turn the package as some poultry writers recommend. When the eggs are packed on end, as they should be, the turning of the package upside down every few days is not only useless work, but positively injurious to the eggs. We have tried both ways, and know whereof we write. We have kept eggs thus packed from the middle of April until the middle of October, in a cellar where the temperature ranged from fifty to sixty degrees, and they were good, every one of them, at the expiration of that time. At another time we put a jar of eggs in the cellar the last of October, and there they remained untouched until the next June, when we took them out. They were not "as good as fresh laid eggs," and we didn't expect they would be, but still they were good; the whites were not so thick and firm as those of fresh eggs, but the yolks were in good shape, and had not stuck to the shell, and the eggs heat up "light," though not so "frothy" as new laid eggs.

If a cellar is very damp the salt will be apt to melt and settle down so as to leave the eggs exposed; but most farm house cellars are dry enough to keep eggs packed in salt, if the packages are set up from the cellar bottom. The item of salt enough to pack several barrels of eggs looks large on the debit side of the account, and probably the cost of salt is one of the reasons why this method is not more generally used; but after all the salt method is not so expensive in the long run as seems at first thought, for the same salt can be used over and over again. The grade of salt used is that known as coarse fine.

About Selling Preserved Eggs.

Now about marketing these preserved eggs: Don't hold them too long. It is better usually to sell in November and December than to wait longer. You certainly should not hold preserved eggs until February and along into March, as I have known some inexperienced packers to do. After the middle of January the prices of preserved eggs go down bill in proportion as fresh eggs come into market.

And don't try to sell your preserved eggs for anything except just what they are. When you send a consignment to your commission merchant, mark the package plainly, "Preserved Eggs," and in the letter which should always be sent when the eggs are shipped, or one mail before, you should also state that they are preserved eggs. Of course the men who inspect the eggs upon arrival will know as soon as they see eggs that they are not fresh laid; but your stating in the letter that they are preserved eggs, and so marking the packages, will show that you are honest—and not trying to pass off preserved eggs as fresh.

When shipping by express it is advisable to put a duplicate of the letter sent by mail in one of your packages, and mark this package "Bill" on outside. This advice about the letter of advice holds good when you are shipping anything, fresh eggs, preserved eggs, dressed poultry, or any kind of produce to be sold by a commission house, for it vexes commission men to receive a consignment without any letter of advice.

A Word of Warning.

Every year or two somebody, sometimes several somebody, who are anxious to get a living without honestly working for it, advertise some "new and infallible receipt" which they claim will preserve eggs for any length of time so perfectly that no one can tell them from fresh laid eggs. Thousands of these receipts are sold at prices ranging from one to ten dollars, but instead of being "new and



BLOOD'S BUFF LEGHORN.

infalible," they are new and worthless, or else some of the old and tried receipts which I have given here changed by the addition of a little of one or more substances that do not in any way add to the preservative qualities of the receipt. There is a set of poultry "sharks" who make a business of doing this, and some of them have made thousands of dollars by it.

A few years ago an Ohio man picked up a salt and lime receipt in an agricultural paper, copied it, adding a little baking soda and salt-petre to the original receipt, had five thousand of them printed, advertised them as some new method, and in less than two years sold them all at \$3 apiece. Unless you have money to throw away don't send anybody a cent for any so-called new method of preserving eggs. Of course it is not unlikely that some better method than any we now know of may be discovered, but when it is it will not be advertised; the fortunate man or woman who discovers it will hold on to it until he or she gets rich enough out of it, and then it will either be given outright to the public, or sold to some other person or firm, who will in turn guard the secret as long as it is their interest to do so."

The Boston Show Meeting.

The meeting of the Boston Poultry Association, at the Parker House, Boston, April 8th, was very interesting for several reasons. For one it was a meeting of the association and their friends, the invitation being to "all fanciers and others interested in the holding of a second annual exhibition of poultry, pigeons and pet stock at Boston in 1897," which is certainly broad enough to include every one who had any interest to attend; another interesting fact about it is that it was, practically, the annual meeting of the association, at which the treasurer's report was submitted; most interesting of all was the full and free expression of opinion by both members of the association and interested poultrymen. These expressed opinions were "all one way," the unanimity of opinion that there should be a second show held making it almost monotonous, and lacking in the interest which a vigorous opposition creates. No one expressed surprise at this, however; the phenomenal success of their first show, and the "object lesson" of clean business-like methods leaving little room for criticism, either of the society as such or of the show it held.

President Appleton "pitched" the tune in his introductory remarks, in which he congratulated the association upon the success they achieved in their first attempt at holding a show, and spoke of the satisfaction the public felt in the prompt placing of the awards and the remarkably good display of dressed poultry and eggs, both of them prominent features, which interested the visitors.

Secretary Weld read several letters—one from Mr. McGrew, who told the association that they gave the best all-around show that he ever saw; one from Dave Nichols, who said he hoped the Boston show was "a fixture," everything was "A1," and that the same management should hold the same successful

show again next year; one from Mr. Crangle, manager of Fishers Island Farm, who offered the suggestion that larger premiums, and specials, be offered on turkeys, because of the very great cost of transporting them to shows; and said the Messrs. Ferguson (his employers) purposed offering two fine cups next season, one at New York show and one at Boston. Owing to the amount of time it would consume to read all the letters it was thought best to omit the remainder of them.

Treasurer Baylies submitted his report, of which we give the totals:—

RECEIVED.	
Advertising and catalogues,	\$416.60
Gate money,	3,913.00
Entries,	3,784.00
Special premiums donated,	720.00
Guarantee fund,	1,770.00
Sundries,	145.35
	\$10,748.95
EXPENDED.	
Printing, stationery and postage,	\$908.20
Advertising,	389.30
Coops, labor, rent of hall,	2,690.08
Premiums and judges,	3,600.26
Guarantee fund (returned),	1,570.00
Balance on hand,	1,591.11
	\$10,748.95

Mr. Baylies congratulated the association upon the fact that they had paid back the guarantee fund to the donors, and then had a surplus of over \$1,600 (two or three small sums due would carry the balance above that figure), and said that balance was a policy of insurance against possible bad weather cutting down gate receipts at the next show—if they decided to hold another show.

This brought up the question, "Are we to hold another show?" and the motion was made by Mr. Knapp, and seconded, that the association hold a second show in January, 1897. Remarks upon the motion were called for, but none were forthcoming, and the motion upon being put, was voted "aye" by everyone present, whether or not a member and entitled to vote. "Contrary minded," called the president, and the silence which followed might fairly be called "dense," save that a number of smiles could be heard here and there around the room.

Mr. Hawkins was asked for his opinion, and responded in a few happy remarks upon the success of their first show, the boom a successful show was to the poultry interest, and said there could be but one opinion as to the advisability of holding another; every poultryman he had met was heartily in favor of the Boston show.

Mr. Rudd seconded Mr. Hawkins' remarks, and said that no city had so great advantages for a successful show. He spoke of the interest in the dressed poultry exhibit, and said he would pledge himself to do his best to make that department a still greater success next year if called upon to assist. He cordially endorsed Mr. Crangle's suggestion as to specials for turkeys and water fowl, and thought they should have larger premiums because of

the greater expense attending the showing of them.

Mr. Clark spoke for the Games and Game-Bantams, and said that the Game Club desired that more specials and emps be offered upon that class; he said the entries in that class amounted to over \$300 at the New York show. Mr. Baylies said he thought the Boston association would pledge itself to give \$100 for specials for the Game and Game-Bantam class, and that the best work for the next show could be done in the direction of swelling the list of specials.

Mr. Lowell spoke in behalf of the Hamburgs, and urged larger premiums and specials upon that class; if it could be done Boston would have the biggest and best display of Hamburgs ever seen in America.

Mr. Fillebrown spoke of the fact that seven or eight varieties pay three-quarters of the entry fees, and virtually "carry" the show. He congratulated the association upon its great success, and advised that they keep their numbers small, a small compact organization being much more harmonious than a large one; the moment a great number of fanciers were admitted wrangling would begin.

Mr. Middleton, for the pigeon men, said he was sorry the name of the society wasn't "poultry and pigeon association;" that there were about as many pigeons as poultry entered at the last show, and that the pigeon show was a great success. Mr. Baylies explained that when the name was chosen there was in existence a "Boston Pigeon Association," and it was feared the addition of the word pigeon to the name might cause friction and be a mistake. Mr. Gavin said that question was practically settled now as the Boston Pigeon Association was merged in the poultry association; that "poultry" included pigeons as well as turkeys, ducks and geese. Mr. Baylies, in answer to a question said it would be bothersome to change the name now, as the society is incorporated, and a change would necessitate advertising a hearing, etc.; and the name had better be let stand as it is.

The question of going before the state legislature to ask aid to poultry shows, similar to that now given to agricultural societies, was discussed by Mr. Fillebrown, Mr. Rudd, Mr. Baylies and others, the general sentiment being that it was too late to do anything this year.

The newspaper men were called upon, and Mr. Atherton of the *Stock Keeper* spoke of the unanimity of opinion that another show should be held, and that everything about this show was well managed and "on the square." Mr. Hunter of *FARM-POULTRY* spoke of the universal gratification among exhibitors and visitors at the late show, and the strong and unanimous feeling that another show should be held. He also wished that the Boston association should take the lead in urging the state of Massachusetts and the national government to establish well equipped experimental farms for determining, by carefully conducted scientific experiments, many of the unsettled questions as to the food values, the laying qualities of different breeds, lice and disease problems, etc. The Boston association, with its clean record, and strong with the enthusiasm of youth, he thought peculiarly well fitted to work for these desirable ends.

Mr. Roberts of Rhode Island was asked to favor the meeting, and spoke of the advantages of a well equipped experiment station and the benefit to the poultry industry of his state, of the work of Prof. Cushman at Kingston. He said there was no question about the success of the first Boston show, and could be none about the success of another. If we wanted to get an appropriation from the state we should get the practical men interested, the farmers from the Cape, and the back towns. Just as soon as the members of the legislature found their constituents interested they would be interested themselves. The poultry papers had done nobly by the Boston show; but the daily papers took no interest. The reporters didn't know how to handle a poultry show, and should be "personally conducted" by some one who could post them.

Some more pigeon men having come in, Mr. Tudor was called up and spoke of the great success of the pigeon department, and that he had found pigeon breeders very well satisfied with it. He advised that the entry fee for pigeons should be increased to \$1 per head, which would induce a higher class of entries; breeders would send better specimens. He

urged that more breeders offer specials in the pigeon classes, and read a letter from Mr. Cooper, offering a \$10 special on pigeons. Mr. Feather spoke strongly in favor of another show, and made some suggestions as to selecting the judges.

This brief summary of the remarks of only some of those present will give a general idea of the "spirit" of the meeting, although it but faintly conveys the meaning of the harmony and universal good feeling so apparent. We fail to see how the meeting could be otherwise than harmonious. The work of the association in the first year of its existence has been so entirely satisfactory and its first show so nearly faultless he would be both blind and stupid who would ask them to stop short now, who would suggest that they should not go on to hold another show. They should go on to hold not only one other, but many other annual shows.

The Boston show "has come to stay!"

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This, Lydia E. Pinkham taught them twenty years ago, when she discovered in her Vegetable Compound the only successful cure for all those ailments peculiar to the sex. Many women have a fatal faith in their physician, and not till they can suffer no longer, will they think and act for themselves.

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Eggs \$3 per sitting; two sittings \$5.
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There are Hatches and Hatches.

By MR. HUNTER.

March hatches, on the whole, have been poor, which is not to be wondered at when the phenomenally bad (wintry) weather of the last of February, all of March and the first week in April, is considered. We found one neighbor rejoicing in fifty-one chickens hatched by four hens; five were set, and the eggs tested out so that four covered them. These were from eggs from White Wyandotte pullets mated to a fine cock from our yards. Another neighbor set six hens, tested them down to four, and got but twenty-three chickens. A customer in Connecticut reports "thirteen fine lively chicks, and I am very well pleased," from two sittings of eggs. Another customer, near Philadelphia, reported ten eggs fertile from a sitting of our best White Wyandotte eggs, but wrote, later, "not one hatched, five of the eggs had chickens in various stages of growth, though none were over fourteen or fifteen days old."

The day that this last report came we had six hens come off. Three of them were set on eggs from the same pens as this lady. One hen, a small one, had but eleven eggs, and hatched eight chickens; another had thirteen eggs, and hatched five chickens; while the other had twelve eggs, and hatched never a one. Why this difference? Our theory of it is that the hen that failed to hatch at all was off the nest too long some cold day, and the eggs got thoroughly chilled. We have not examined the eggs at this writing, because we heard a "peep" when we began to get the eggs out from under her, and thought possibly one or two might get out after all. Sometimes when a nest full of eggs gets chilled there will be one or two eggs in the centre (where it is warmest) that won't get chilled through, and will hatch a day or so later. The chicks that do hatch may never be good for anything, and yet they may—and we prefer to give them a chance.

Here is another report, received while this article is being written:

Watertown, Mass., April 7, 1896.

Dear Sir:—The twenty-six eggs I purchased of you on March 14, I set on the 16th, and have had extremely good luck, considering all the mishaps. One hen, after breaking two eggs during the first week, fell through a hole in the floor on March 30th, and was away from the eggs for more than an hour. The eggs were stone cold, but I put back the biddy, and seven chickens were hatched, two eggs containing fully developed chickens, the other two being clear. The second hen broke three eggs and hatched eight chicks, with two clear eggs left. I am much pleased with the results.

Yours truly,

CHAS. M. ABBOTT.

The last of February we shipped four sittings of White Wyandotte eggs to a customer in Montana, putting in four sittings where only three were ordered, because we wanted to discount the low fertility of winter. His report is so good an illustration of the vicissitudes of winter batching we quote at length:—

"The four sittings of White Wyandotte eggs came to hand all right and in good condition. I appreciate your generosity in sending four sittings when I only paid for three. Accept heartiest thanks.

"I broke one egg in unpacking them, and a hen broke another—that left me fifty. In testing I found ten clear and forty fertile. Ten of the fertile ones were weak, so that I had thirty eggs with good strong germs, out of which I got eighteen chicks—sixteen of them were as strong and vigorous as any chicks I ever saw. One was born blind in one eye, and died in three days; another was a weakling (and in color mottled, brown and yellow) so I killed it. I have sixteen bright chipper little fellows ten days old, and growing like streaks. The one that was blind of an eye had a single comb; all the others' combs are all right. Considering the severe weather you had just prior to shipping, and exceedingly cold weather we had directly after arrival of eggs, I consider the hatch good, and am very well pleased. The day after the eggs came the mercury here fell like a toboggan going down a first rate slide; it fell from fifty above to twenty-two below in a few hours, and the wind blowing a blizzard. But I had five hens on the eggs, took them off once a day to feed, with the result above mentioned. I've

not heard of any one else here who kept chicks alive in the eggs during that blizzard."

Probably but for the blizzard weather our friend would have got twenty-five or more chickens from the thirty good strong germs. It is probable that some of the eggs at edges of the nests (away from the warm centre) got chilled. This would be very likely to be the case with germs just started—(the blizzard came just after the eggs were set)—and a germ that was in the side of the egg turned out from centre of nest (furthest from contact with another warm egg) would chill almost instantly in below zero weather.

As to the chick that was in color mottled, brown and yellow,—that is no unusual thing in White Wyandottes. The chicks come mostly "canary" color, but some of them will be slaty-blue, or "mottled brown and yellow," and our experience is that those slaty or mottled chicks are the whitest of the lot when they have fledged. We had a letter from a customer last week complaining in an aggrieved tone that some of the chicks were blue and some mottled, and he was of a great mind to kill them; we wrote begging him to wait till they fledge, and told him those would probably be his whitest chicks later.

The same thing is seen in Black Langshan chicks, which are black and white when first hatched; and Barred P. Rock chicks are black and white when first hatched. In fact, we don't recall any variety that shows its characteristic color and markings at time of hatching.

In Praise of the Black Spanish.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

In justice to the grand old Black Spanish, I can not allow your article in relation to this breed to pass without comment. Though appreciating your efforts to give us a new cut of our favorite birds, we must regret that for the first time in our remembrance Mr. Sewell has failed in that indescribable touch of life and character that distinguishes his work, and which has made him the master of his art in America. And it is the more curious that he should have first lost his grasp with the subject strongest in individuality of all known varieties. The erect and haughty bearing, the high carriage and compact feathering, essential features of the true type of Black Spanish, are all missing, and in their place we find good Spanish heads set upon a low set, loose feathered, Dorking shaped fowl, representing neither the genuine type or the more common, but no less faulty Leghorn type characteristic of the ordinary American bred Spanish. But whatever we may say of the drawing, we certainly agree with Mr. Hunter, that he is less fortunate in his article. We are certain, too, that his unfailing courtesy will pardon this allusion, and allow us to add to his numerous quotations an account more up to date, and the testimony of one thoroughly familiar with the subject.

Nothing appeals so strongly to the genuine fancier as good breeding, and in the poultry interest this is exemplified by the W. F. Black Spanish, as by no other variety. Perhaps the oldest of existing breeds, their history can be traced in an unbroken line for hundreds of years, while their wonderful prepotent force, their great merit and characteristic beauty have descended to us through generation and generation. In every feature is this breeding shown, their haughty bearing, brilliant red combs and wattles, the white face and lobes peculiar to themselves, contrasting with the glossy black of their plumage, render them the most striking, as well as the most distinctively thoroughbred, of domestic fowls, and with their distinguished lineage, has won for them the title, so appropriate that it will bear its frequent repetition, "the aristocracy of the poultry yard." We regret that there should be occasion to suggest another title, in the light of events, scarcely less appropriate, "the best abused of domestic fowls."

So preeminent is the Spanish variety that it has become quite the fashion for every writer enlarging upon the detriment to utility of fancy breeding, to quote the distinguished "white faces" as the one awful example. We would not for a moment disagree with their excellent conclusions, that fancy points, unaccompanied by practical merit, can never maintain enduring popularity; but to prove the point with justice as well as force, we would

choose the same example and show that by its intrinsic merit the W. F. Black Spanish have maintained a longer existence than any other breed, surviving all the superficial fashions that carry the crowd to every new candidate for popular favor, forever retaining its strongest hold upon those who know them best. If after your article the keen practical readers of FARM-POULTRY are willing to grant a further hearing, they will ask, "what are they good for?" and that this question may be answered fairly and well, we beg to submit our experience with a variety bred more or less in our family since 1860.

Through these more than thirty-five years they have never failed to maintain the high reputation as egg producers accorded them in the height of their popularity—our pullets have begun laying at about six months of age and in consideration of numbers, size and the exceptional attractiveness of the eggs, we have never found their equal. We might add that the matrons of the flock never fail in their duty, whatever indulgence in winter they may claim, finding more than an equivalent in the increased size of the egg.

As a cross with other fowls for the improvement of egg production, the males are invaluable—the concentrated force of centuries of breeding working wonders in a single season.

To the many familiar only with the undersized American type of this breed, and to the more who know nothing of them, it will doubtless be a surprise to learn that a male bird of the genuine stamp should weigh from six pounds as a cockerel to eight pounds as a cock, and that a hen should weigh not less than six pounds in good condition. We would not assume the manifestly prejudiced position of advocating the Spanish as a market fowl. Preeminently an egg producing variety, they make no pretense of competing with others bred to that end, but for all that goes to make up a palatable table bird, we want nothing better than our Spanish chicks can furnish; and could we but close the mouths of sceptics and critics with a choice bit from one of our six pound cockerels, we could win a notable victory for justice. The reputed delicacy of this breed, not unfounded in many cases, though the ill advised efforts of some breeders to secure an exaggerated face development at the expense of every other feature, has doubtless deterred many from its adoption. What weight this should have in the face of intelligent care and breeding, may be judged when we state that we have gone through an entire season without the loss of a single chick from other than an accidental cause; and as the result not of a single season's but of many seasons' breeding, we can assert that with the care necessary for any large combed variety in extreme cold and with the same attention necessary to assure success with any breed, the W. F. Black Spanish will fulfill all reasonable expectations.

We can, then, frankly state that the general farmer, the town and suburban amateurs, from whom the ranks of the poultry fraternity must be recruited, can find no better layers, no more comfortable addition to the family larder, no more attractive—in short, no variety better adapted to prove a source of pleasure and profit.

H. D. KENDALL.

Lowell, Mass.

MARKET REVIEW.

Eggs.—Prices remain about the same, the changes in the weather causing slight fluctuations in prices from day to day. The condition of the market is something of a disappointment, as holders had expected that a demand for cold storage would give the market a firm and rising influence.

We quote: Fancy nearby, 15 to 18c.; western, 12c.; eastern fresh, 12 to 13c.

New York: The market is said to be overloaded, hence the decline. In Chicago, the phenomenal low price of eggs is such that we learn that thousands of dollars have been lost by large holders. Receipts have been enormous, running eighty per cent ahead of the corresponding time last year. Plenty of nine and ten cent eggs have been put into cold storage, and owners are afraid that prices will drop to seven and eight cents in April and May.

Poultry.—Prices are unchanged. There is only a little call, and it is easy to get more poultry than it is possible to sell.

We quote: Western turkeys, 14 to 16c.; New England chickens, 14 to 16c.; western chickens, 10 to 12c.; Philadelphia capons, 18 to 20c. New England fowls, 12 to 14c.; western fowls, 9 to 11c. Geese, 9 to 10c. Ducks, 12 to 15c. Broilers, 30 to 40c.

A "Black-Head" Bulletin.

An important bulletin, "Circular No. 5" of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has just come to hand, and we recommend turkey raisers to send to the Bureau for a copy. It is a study of "Direct Transmission of Infectious Entero-Hepatitis (Black-Head) in Turkeys," and while the studies thus far made do not warrant the absolute statement that this serious malady is directly transmitted through the droppings, still the weight of evidence points to that conclusion. This preliminary bulletin is published with a view to glean further information, with a view to determining methods for the prevention of the disease, and its spread into non-infected localities.

Suggestions Concerning Prevention.

"From our present knowledge of the transmission of this disease, it is suggested that farmers and poultry raisers who have recently had this disease in their flocks should dispose of their old turkeys, and start by hatching turkey eggs under hens or with turkeys obtained from non-infected districts, preferably from the south, as this disease is not known to exist there. As a precautionary measure the turkey roosts, especially the accumulated droppings, should be disinfected early in the spring before the young turkeys are hatched or old ones introduced. The liberal use of slaked lime in the yards most frequently occupied by the diseased turkeys is recommended. A serviceable disinfectant for buildings and places containing the feces of diseased turkeys is the following:

Crude carbolic acid, one-half gallon;

Crude sulphuric acid, one-half gallon.

These two substances should be mixed in tubs, or glass vessels. The sulphuric acid is very slowly added to the carbolic acid. During the mixing a large amount of heat is developed. The disinfecting power of the mixture is heightened if the amount of heat is kept down by placing the tub or glass demijohn containing the carbolic acid in cold water, while the sulphuric acid is being added. The resulting mixture is added to water in the ratio of one to twenty. One gallon of mixed acids will thus furnish twenty gallons of a strong disinfecting solution, having a slightly milky appearance. It is quite corrosive, and care should be taken to protect the eyes from accidental splashing."

Circulars Received.

J. H. BLOOD, Walpole, Mass.

J. J. CLEMENT, South Haven, Mich.

W. A. BAYLES & SON, Meadville, Pa.

DAYTON POULTRY CLUB, Dayton, Ohio.

THOS. T. WETMORE, New London, Conn.

J. D. SOUDER, Jr., Telford, Montg. Co., Pa.

SPRING BROOK FARM, Chas. A. Thompson, Melrose, Ct.

SUFFIELD POULTRY YARDS, John R. Jones, Suffield, Conn.

CHALLENGE INCUBATOR, Wood & Paige, Lynn, Mass.

RAINIER POULTRY YARDS, Thomas Moore, Seattle, Wash.

RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS, J. H. Doane, Gouverneur, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES, Johnson & Stokes, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAPLE GROVE POULTRY YARDS, S. A. Taber, Fillmore, N. Y.

SPRING GARDEN POULTRY FARM, M. W. Strickler, York, Pa.

CHAMPION BROODER, J. A. Bennett & Sons, Gouverneur, N. Y.

ROSE HEATH POULTRY YARDS, Mrs. B. F. Jackson, Eminence, Ky.

ALBANY STREET POULTRY FARM, J. H. Devins, Utica, N. Y.

WEST END POULTRY YARDS, Robert Herman, Newburgh, N. Y.

PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS, J. H. Woodhead, Leicester, Mass.

INCUBATOR AND BROODER SUPPLIES, L. R. Oakes, Bloomington, Ind.

OAK HILL STOCK FARM, R. D. Button, Cotton's, Madison Co., N. Y.

SALEM POULTRY YARDS, Gillis & Barker, Salem, Washington Co., N. Y.

IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATOR AND BROODER, Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.

ORCHARD HILL POULTRY FARM, J. L. Randolph, Bartlett, Washington Co., Ohio.

MARKET PIGEONS AND SQUAB BREEDING, F. L. Hooper, Station B, Baltimore, Md.

IMPROVED NOXALL INCUBATOR AND BROODER, Geo. W. Murphy & Co., Quincy, Ill.



EDITED BY THOMAS WRIGHT.

Proper Work for Proper Hours.

Keepers of pigeons may not all be aware that a systematized mode of daily attention to our duties will repay us many times over, and will make work easier and far more satisfactory.

The greatest mistake a breeder of pigeons may make is to go after dark and disturb the peace of the cote with a lantern. We frequently have people call in the evening, who want to see our birds, a thing we never allow, and even when circumstances are most pressing, we always strive to attend to all details inside when we may least disturb them. It is not uncommon to approach pigeons at night, and next morning find any quantity of squabs cold and dead—as, if just hatched, or even a few days old, they are so very sensitive to being uncovered they soon yield to the temperature, not being brooded, and it only takes about one hour instead of an entire night to kill them. But one may say their pigeons are very tame, and don't mind being approached at night. This may be true, but nearly all pigeons recognize the presence of anyone at night by signs of fright, and will often seek refuge anywhere and everywhere, in this state of confusion—and generally the only object there may be in entering the cote after dark, is to show the birds to some one they are unacquainted with. Pigeons are not of nocturnal habits, and can not see, even to find their way back to the nest and young; and even if the hen does find her way back to the nest, it is no strange thing if she steps upon the necks of peepers, and broods two dead young ones. People who have called upon us three hours after sunset have left very indignantly because we would not show our birds. The presence of a stranger will at night cause more commotion than a dozen in the daytime.

Pigeons should be fed either twice or three times per day. If we are breeding squabs for market, three times; if for fancy, twice is sufficient. At this season of the year squab birds should be fed as soon as daylight allows; again at noon, and about 6 P. M. Fancy birds may be fed at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. the year around.

Cleaning, etc., should be done during the day, when the sun is most effective, say between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and bath given at the same time. A breeder of toys the other day undertook to tell us certain varieties of pigeons should never bathe; but these certain varieties must be some new additions to pigeon creation, for nature designed the desire to bathe, and any pigeon should bathe to be healthy—and one that won't lose his head in our cotes, as there is only a short time for his sojourn here; even if we do not kill him, he will surely die—and we don't care what feathered creature it is, it must either dust or bathe, or we shall soon see the result of the want of it. A more forcible illustration, verifying our statement cannot be than to watch our birds even at the approach of a storm; we have seen them at the drinking fountain, dip their beaks into the water and shake themselves as if taking an actual bath—a perfect barometer, seldom wrong, being extremely sensitive to atmospheric changes, and demonstrating these impressions in various ways, assuring us that they appreciate a proper bath at the proper time.

Fatherly Advice.

The severity of the weather calls for a few thoughts for breeders who may be tempted to force the season. Don't be in any hurry to remove winter appliances. The inside door can remain for another month yet; also outside windows. Feed lots of stimulating and heat supplying food. We cannot be too cautious. Youngsters feel the effects of the backward season, and can be protected to a certain

extent. A little air slaked lime sprinkled on shelves will promote health, while we are compelled to keep the birds in so much.

Breeders of flying Homers, don't get out the training baskets before May 15th at the earliest, or your returns, if any, will be accompanied with a half-dozen hawks to every bird—and until the songsters of the woods return to provide food for hawks, they will feast on pigeons, without regard to owners, color, sex, or value.

An Experiment.

Many of our readers being breeders and flyers of Homers, may be interested to learn what we are experimenting with. We lately purchased a thoroughbred Cumulet hen, imported from Belgium, and have mated her to the fastest cock bird we own, with a view to increasing speed. With the progeny, we shall after training them, use such methods in mating as we believe will in time strengthen the homing abilities of our entire flock, and produce a bird equally reliable and of more speed.

Questions and Answers.**What Benefit?**

Mr. Editor:—What benefit does a breeder derive in crossing Dragoon blood on Runts? Surely the squab is not raised that can better suit the most fastidious than the runt-Homer cross, and as Dragons cost more than the best Homers for market squab breeding, I think we can dispense with this cross altogether. I think more light on the necessity of this cross will be appreciated by many of your readers.

Bristol, Tenn.

R. E. L.

The benefit is a larger squab. An infusion of Dragoon blood cannot help being a benefit. The average Dragoon is a larger bird than the average Homer; is an equally good feeder; and to combine the properties of the runt, Dragoon and Homer in one bird, gives us a handsome, active, intelligent specimen of parental qualifications second to none.

Plan of Feeding.

Mr. Editor:—I would like you to give the best plan to feed pigeons. I have two pairs that have been sitting about a week, and use two small boxes. I put about one-half pint screenings in one, and one-half pint cracked corn in the other, and when they have eaten it up I fill them up again. Is this right, or should I feed only what they will eat up clean at each meal?

Mrs. I. C.

Millican Hill, N. J.

We never believed in allowing pigeons free access for feeding, as they are apt to eat more than is good for them; and again, to feed from open boxes, allows every chance to foul the food. We prefer to mix red wheat, small or cracked corn, Canada peas, hemp seed and bread crumbs, about equal parts, and feed only what they will eat three times per day while we wait.

White Flights.

Mr. Editor:—Will you please describe a course of training for young birds?

2d. Are white flights a disqualification in Homers? York, Pa. J. H. P.

The best way to train young Homers is at the age of ten or twelve weeks to carry them a distance of two or three miles in every direction. Always liberate youngsters singly, and after having carried them three or four times, increasing distance each time a mile or two, double the distance between tosses after ten miles have been covered, until you reach one hundred miles, which is far enough for a young bird.

2d. No.

A Cure.

Mr. Editor:—I think I can give you a remedy for a disease that looks like cataract on pigeons' eyes. It is a disease that is very contagious, as I have had it in my loft, and would advise any one having it to separate birds afflicted from the rest, and treat as follows: Take a pen knife and cut the lump off; then sprinkle salt on the wound. I have had very severe cases, and have cured them in this way every time.

Paterson, N. J.

E. B.

What Can Be Done?

Mr. Editor:—I know FARM-POULTRY has put \$100 in my pocket since I began to read it. I have two hundred pairs of pigeons, and before I took your paper I used to lose lots of them, especially in the fall when moulted. I would sooner go without my meals than without F.-P. I have two hundred pairs of common pigeons, and paid as high as \$1.10 per bushel for my wheat, and three cents per lb. for peas, five cents per lb. for hemp seed, so you see I have had to pay pretty dearly for feed beside extras, and the highest price I have received for squabs was forty cents per pair; the lowest twenty-eight cents. From the first of April until the first of August, I had one hundred and sixty-five pairs of breeders at work, then I bought twenty-five pairs more, and later a few more. I have sold 1,888 squabs, realizing \$290.11. My feed bill was \$184.44, giving a net profit of \$105.67. I want you to let me know if this is good for my number of birds. I used to lose lots when shedding, owing to poor coops; but am going to provide for lots of birds, as I am now quite encouraged. There is but little work earlur for them as compared with poultry.

I attribute my success to the help of FARM-POULTRY. I. B. T.

Millville, N. J.

We are glad that we have helped you. May we not help you more? Replace your common pigeons with good vigorous Homers. The advantage of this is, they breed more squabs; as they raise them all, generally speaking. They are larger, as a rule. They are more intelligent. They realize 40 per cent more than common pigeons as squabs. They cost no more to feed. They are more fascinating to look at. They sell better as stock. They are far less care.

Homers' Beaks.

Mr. Editor:—Does the Homer have an extra long beak?

2d. Do Homers mated for squab breeding produce better squabs than if mated to Antwerps?

3d. What is the best feed for Homers raising squabs for market? T. E. E.

Cross Keys, N. J.

1st. No; beak is of medium length.

2d. Yes.

3d. Red wheat, Canada peas, small whole corn, or cracked corn, hemp seed and bread crumbs.

HOMING PIGEONS, per pair, \$1.50; white, \$3 per pair. S. M. BEACH, Seymour, Ct.

AGENTS wanted at the QUAKER CITY POULTRY AND PIGEON FARM, Telford, Pa. Write for terms.

30 VARIETIES Poultry; 15 Pigeons. Birds for sale cheap. Eggs \$1 per 15. 4c. for fine catalogue. Circular free. J. D. SOUTHER, Telford, Pa.

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Flying stock of 500 mile parentage, seamless banded youngsters, at \$3 per pair. GEO. WARD, Bay View, Gloucester, Mass.

HOMERS.

Mated for flying or Squab breeding, \$1 and \$2 pair. Books on Breeding and Training, 25cts. Money in Squabs, 25cts. (stamps.) Leg bands, Pedigree blanks, Rubber stamps, Cheap pigeon books and papers. Cat. free. F. L. HOOPER, Station B, Baltimore, Md.

RUNTS.

At the late mammoth Boston Show, where 1250 Pigeons were on exhibition, I showed three birds in the class for "best cross to produce table squabs," and won 1st, 2d, and 3d prizes.

Dr. W. G. KENDALL, Atlantic, Mass.

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My Homing blood comprises some of the most reliable strains in the world. Birds with records from 200 to 600 miles. Parties wanting thoroughly good stock at fair prices can rely upon my stud of breeders; also other birds on hand for sale at all times. Circular for 2c. stamp. Homing Pigeons in exchange for good laying fowls. Eggs for sitting from perfect Black Langshans and L. Brahmas, \$2 per 15.

THOS. WRIGHT, Medford, Mass.

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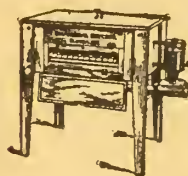
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FARM-POULTRY

• • Semi-Monthly, • •

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EDITORIAL.

The Preserving Eggs Article.

We have had such constant calls for the number of F.-P. for May, '91, which contained the article on "Preserving Eggs," that we are entirely out of it—and in answer to many requests we reprint the article, with its valuable caution about selling preserved eggs, in this number.

It appears to cover the ground thoroughly; and any one wanting information upon preserving eggs will find it there.

Addresses Wanted.

We have a constant call for the addresses of gentlemen who have been written about in FARM-POULTRY, as, for example, Mr. Wm. Rankin's, whose address on "Goose Raising," at the Rhode Island show, Dec., '94, was reported in F.-P. for Feb. 1st, '95; and Mr. Geo. E. Howland's, whose "Colony Plan" farm was described in December 1st, '95, F.-P. Mr. Rankin's address is Brockton, Mass.; and Mr. Howland's is given in the article as Fairhaven. To be sure, we didn't add the Mass., because it wasn't necessary we should. It is usually understood that a town mentioned is in the state in which a paper is printed, unless the contrary is stated. For example, we write about Mr. Prescott, of Montvale, in this number, which, of course, means Montvale, Mass. If that was generally understood there would be no need of writing to ask for the address.

An Advertising Experience.

One of our advertising experiences last winter seemed to indicate that some readers have peculiar ideas as to the value of breeding stock. I advertised, among other bargains, sixteen June hatched pairs at \$4. A Pennsylvanian wrote in that he would take the lot if not sold. I replied that I still had fourteen pairs at that price, and he ordered them sent, with as large a proportion of pullets as possible, and enclosed his money order for four dollars to cover the lot. Pike suggested that I ask him if he wouldn't let me throw in a hen house with the stock. But I was afraid he would accept, so didn't make the offer. I don't know whether he succeeded in buying an outfit, including incubators, with the cash which I returned with explanations, or not.

Pike Station, N. H.

E. E. MORGAN.

A Great Opportunity.

At the meeting of the Boston Poultry Association at the Parker House, a few days ago (a report of which we publish in another column), the possibility of getting from the state an appropriation to aid in paying the expenses of an annual show was discussed, and the fact that the various agricultural societies receive such aid towards meeting the expenses of their exhibitions and institutes, is considered good reason for believing that the poultry associations can secure it also. We see no reason why they should not—and there are many good reasons why they should, receive such recognition and pecuniary assistance as is already granted to the agricultural societies, the appropriation being granted with certain conditions, such as that the practical side of the poultry business shall be a prominent feature of their exhibitions, and that at least two "institutes," with essays read by experts who shall be approved by the secretary of the state board of agriculture, shall be held in connection with each exhibition. These would be important aids to the poultry industry; would tend to promote the increase of and improve the quality of one of our most important food products; and such promotion of so important an industry would be a legitimate investment of the state's money.

That is all good so far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough, and we urge the Boston Poultry Association to go further.

The great state of Massachusetts, producing millions of dollars worth and consuming millions and millions of dollars worth of poultry products annually, spends not one dollar in fostering that enormous interest, while many thousands of dollars are annually expended on dairy, fruit and fertilizer tests and experiments. We want to see the poultry interest raised to its legitimate position, certainly alongside of the dairy interest; and experiments carefully (scientifically) conducted to give the public reliable information upon some of the many vexing questions upon which we have nothing but theory at present.

The little state of Rhode Island, thanks to Prof. Cushman's energy and push, has done more good work in this direction than any other state in the union, and has gotten to herself great credit therefor; but there is an immense field, practically unexplored, where still more important (more generally helpful) work can be done. Take, for example, the best food ration for laying fowls, the best food ration for growing chicks, the best ditto for fattening chicks, the best breeds for egg production, the best breeds for market poultry, and the best breed (or cross) for both eggs and market—what vast benefits would accrue to the state in the improvement in quality and decrease in cost of production with accurate information upon these questions. What better investment of the state's funds could be made than in the conducting of experiments upon these lines? An improvement in quality would increase the consumption of one of the best and most healthful of foods, hence would be, in the best sense, for the public good. The state already has a most excellent location for such work, at its experiment station at Amherst, in a large orchard on the plateau back of (above) the president's house, and such an experimental plant as would be required would call for no heavy outlay; while the benefits to the state would be very, very great.

We urge the gentlemen of the Boston Poultry Association to give their influence to the securing of an appropriation for the establishing of such an experimental plant and the furthering of this work. They are peculiarly well equipped for this by their position of absolute freedom from "pulls," or pledges, or complications of any kind, and the enthusiasm of their great success would act powerfully where their influence was brought in play.

What a great opportunity for good work is here presented.

Should We Tell the Truth?

Our article on the White Faced Black Spanish, in April 1st number has called forth a number of protests, and we expected it would. Mr. Kendall writes a refutation of our article, which we publish in another column. Other Black Spanish breeders are less courteous, as, for example, one whose postal card we received today, which says, "Lovers thank you? Not

much! I don't think one breeder will; an eastern breeder wrote me about it; didn't like it a bit; mine laid all winter, hatched forty in February, raised all, not one sick," etc.

It is singular that these people cannot see that the article was not our expressed opinion, but was wholly made up of quotations from authors of repute, English and American. We knew absolutely nothing about the Black Spanish, hence went to the books, and we published exactly what the accepted authorities say. Tegetmeier, Felch, Wright, Sanniders, Bennett, Miss Watts, Major Morant—all the writers were consulted, and their printed opinions given verbatim.

Are we, then, guilty of wronging the Black Spanish? Should we tell the truth, or should we falsify and make up a garbled article of praise of the breed? What would be FARM-POULTRY'S standing (credibility) if we did that?

We are sorry for our Black Spanish friends if the opinions of all the authorities run counter to theirs—but, unfortunately, the writer is not a "trimmer."

At the R. I. Experiment Station.

The senior editor made a flying visit to Mr. Cushman at the R. I. Experiment Station a few days ago, and had the pleasure of spending an hour among the geese and turkeys upon which experiments are now being tried. Few readers of FARM-POULTRY realize the profitability of goose raising; and the bulletin which Mr. Cushman expects to publish this year, after completing the experiments now in progress, will be a revelation to many, and will give much needed information upon many unanswered questions connected with that subject.

In turkeys they are experimenting upon the effects of fresh air and complete exposure out of doors in resisting the disease known as black-head. They have three pens of about one-fourth of an acre each, with ten or a dozen turkeys in each pen, roosting right out in the open air, on an exposed hillside, without the protection even of trees. These turkeys were fed with the excrement of diseased turkeys, and one pen was fed the diseased livers themselves, just as were those experimented with at the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington. Those in Washington took the disease, and died within a month; these in Rhode Island show no symptoms of it whatever, although four months and more have elapsed. Mr. Cushman intends killing and examining specimens from each pen shortly, to determine whether they are (as appears now) free from the disease after being contaminated with it. If they are free from it it will be a strong argument in favor of fresh air as a health-promoter.

A First Class Paper.

We feel that we shall be doing our readers a favor if we call their attention to the remarkable excellence of the *Rural New-Yorker*, which is certainly the best agricultural paper that comes to our notice. Its several departments, interested in the farm, home, garden, dairy, poultry yard, etc., are all first class, and it is difficult, where all the parts are so good, to speak of one as being superior to another. The "Primer-Science" discussion of a balanced food ration for fowls we have followed with great interest; and its potato and fertilizer discussions are very helpful. In April 4th number was an interesting article on "Chemicals and Clover," in which Mr. J. H. Hale told how he "trapped" nitrogen for his fields instead of buying it by the ton. In March 28th number was an extremely instructive account of "A living from two acres," with strawberries, celery, cabbages and hens as the money producers, and \$1,000 worth of products sold from the two acres each year. We think we would want rather more hens and fewer cabbages than Mr. Jenkins raises, and think then the combination would be one of the best for giving a modest "living" from a small place.

These are only a few, selected at random, of the remarkably good things constantly appearing in this remarkably good paper; and we recommend anyone interested to send a 2 cent stamp to *The Rural New-Yorker*, corner Chambers and Pearl Sts., New York, for a sample copy. It is only \$1 a year (published weekly), and we will send FARM-POULTRY and the *Rural New-Yorker*, both one year, for \$1.75.

A Great Number.

The March number of the *Reliable Poultry Journal* (100 pages) is probably the largest that any poultry magazine has ever published, and the quality of its contents is fully equal to the quantity. As this is No. 1 of volume III, it is evidence of Mr. Curtis' great ability that his paper should achieve such a wonderful success in two years. The table of contents is most inviting, the list of writers covering the entire country, and the enormous quantity of advertising that it carries is significant of the immense volume that the poultry business has attained here in these United States.

Bro. Curtis, we congratulate you! And we still more congratulate the *R. P. J.* readers.

Washington Show Notes.

The National Poultry and Pigeon Association, at its monthly meeting, April 1, received further reports from committees on the late show; also report from the secretary and other officers. The Association continues to congratulate itself on the sum total of the results of its first show, and on Washington as a show centre. Experience will enable the management to bring up the next show in fine shape, and to run it smoothly.

The laws of the Association were amended to provide a Financial Secretary, and enlarge the Board of Directors, making it to consist of all the officers and nine additional members, and is now H. A. Munson, President; Richard Smith, first Vice-Pres.; George Emmons, second Vice Pres.; Dr. R. H. Evans, Treas.; Geo. E. Howard, Sec'y, and Samuel Steinmetz, Financial Secretary. Additional directors, John W. Douglas, Geo. O. Brown, Edw. S. Schmid, Dr. H. W. Dorsey, A. L. Gardner, John L. Waggaman, Dr. L. J. Brothers, Cortland H. Smith, Jr., and Dr. W. J. Elstun. The Association is very fortunate in securing Mr. Steinmetz as Financial Secretary. He is a man of business, and has long been an active member and manager in several of the leading athletic and other clubs of this city, including the Kennel Club, and its shows.

A Wise Move.

A Cleveland, Ohio, despatch in the *Boston Daily Advertiser* of April 17th, says:

Robert Bandlow, for years the most prominent labor leader of Cleveland, contemplates withdrawing from the labor movement and removing with his family to the south, where he will engage in farming. Mr. Bandlow said: "The principal reason why I want to go south is to arrange my affairs so that I can get the full benefit of my labor. In the first place, to do that, I must leave the labor field to other and younger men. Secondly, in order to accomplish my object, I must be my own master, and then I will make the profit of my own labor. By living on a farm in a mild climate a man is always assured that his needs, so far as food is concerned, will be supplied.

"Another reason I have for leaving the city for the country," continued Mr. Bandlow, "is that I believe the solution of the present social problem lies in placing the people back where they began, where every man can supply his own needs. Take \$3000 in a city, for instance. What real estate will it buy? A house and lot may be a bargain at that price. And yet the same \$3000 invested in cheap land in a mild climate will make a man independent."

THE MASSACHUSETTS EXPERIMENT STATIONS. We have received the thirty-third annual report of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, which includes, as required by law, the report of the combined Hatch and State experiment stations, and therefore makes a volume of more than three hundred and fifty pages.

The appendix contains an illustrated monograph, by Prof. C. H. Fernald, on the Crambidæ, a species of insect destructive of grasses, and the eighth annual report of the Hatch experiment station. In this report are made by the seven divisions of the station on various subjects of agricultural interest, including injurious fungi, methods of cultivation, care of cattle and poultry, protection of crops from insects and fungous diseases, analyses of fodders, fertilizers, and dairy products. The whole report is well worth the careful study of all agriculturists, being full of practical directions for preventing loss and securing profit. The discussion of the value and uses of fertilizers is of especial interest.

The report will be sent to such as apply to the president of the college, Amherst, Mass.

Enjoyed Reading It.

For a year I have enjoyed reading your valuable paper, and have received from it much helpful information. Mrs. J. J. M. Whitehall, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions Briefly Answered.

[Any of the numbers of FARM-POULTRY referred to below, will be supplied at the rate of five cents each.]

CORN MEAL.—(S. D., New York): Corn meal is simply whole corn ground.

BUCKWHEAT STRAW.—(L. V. S., New York): Buckwheat straw makes excellent material for scratching sheds.

MEAT DIET.—(O. L. H., Canada): Fresh cut bone takes the place of other meat diet.

CROSSING NON-SITTERS.—(E. B. C., New York): Crossing two non-sitting breeds will produce sitters.

OYSTER SHELLS.—(O. L. H., Canada): Oyster shells furnish lime, and should be constantly before the fowls.

AMERICAN PROLIFICS.—(A. M., New York): For particulars regarding this breed, write to Dr. J. W. Rugh, New Alexandria, Pa.

LAYING CROSS.—(W. L. R., Penna.): Any cross will make good winter layers, as pullets, but the purebreds lead as hens.

DUCK EGGS.—(F. B. L., New Hampshire): The duck eggs should be fertile after the first ten or twelve have been laid.

BROILER EGG TRADE.—(G. B. B., Dela.): The best plan to secure a broiler egg trade is to advertise for it.

EGGS IN INCUBATOR.—(E. L. G., New York): Eggs should be placed on their sides in the incubator, and never on ends.

BEACH SAND.—(W. E. H., New York): The sand at Coney Island is white beach sand, excellent for fowls to scratch and wallow in.

MASH IN SUMMER.—(W. C. B., Rhode Island): Mash should be given the year round when the fowls are continued to runs.

POTATOES.—(C. W. B., Rhode Island): Boiled potatoes can be fed two or three times a week, provided no other fat producing food is given.

NEW JERSEY.—(J. B. H., New York): New Jersey is one of the very best poultry states—good climate, good soil, and nearness to good markets.

FERTILITY.—(C. B., Penna.): There is no way of telling the fertility of an egg excepting when under a hen or in an incubator at least four days.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS.—(J. O. S., Ind.): The color of Pekin duck eggs is usually of a creamy white, though sometimes they come of a greenish tinge.

MINORCAS.—(S. E. K., Tenn.): The Minorcas will not lay as many eggs as the Single Comb Brown Leghorns, but the size of the egg is much larger.

GREEN BONE.—(Miss M. K. S., Ohio): Green cut bone can be fed alone, without mixing with other food. About an ounce per hen is the proper allowance.

RENT OF INCUBATOR AND BROODER.—(Mrs. A. L. P., Mass.): From \$5 to \$10 for six months use, according to value of outfit, would be about right for rent of incubator and brooder.

BUTTERMILK CURD.—(T. M. T., Conn.): The curd from buttermilk, fed once a week, will do the chicks a lot of good. It also makes an excellent food, twice a week, for laying hens.

HATCHING AND REARING CHICKS.—(Mrs. A. L. P., Mass.): The prices usually charged for artificially hatching and rearing chicks are five cents each for hatching, and five cents each per month, for brooding.

BAGGY CONDITION.—(C. W. B., Rhode Island): The baggy condition in hens is due to feeding too much fat producing food, especially corn. Such cases are better consigned to the pot, as they make excellent roasts.

EGG WITHIN AN EGG.—(S. S. M., New Hampshire): These cases are due to a disturbance of the ovaries, inflammation, etc., and generally caused by overfat, or former egg binding. Keep the fowls exercising, and avoid fattening food, like corn, buckwheat, etc.

FLOOR IN HOUSE.—(A. A. B., Maine): The best floor in the hen house is earth. Dig out a few inches, lay one inch wire down, fastened on the sides to the sills, and then fill up with a foot or more of loose soil.

Pip.

Mr. Editor:—What is a good cure for pip?
Ogoniz, Pa. S. G.

Wash the mouth and nostrils with a weak solution of chlorinated soda, and use Sheridan's Condition Powder in the food. Feed only cooked food.

Destruction by Head Lice.

Mr. Editor:—Can you tell me what ails my chickens, two weeks old? They were hatched by hens and put in a brooder. They open their mouths wide as they can, and shake their heads. They will start to run, and fall down as if they were dying. After a while they get up and act queer. I have lost some of them. A few days ago I noticed some head lice, so I put some sweet oil on them. The chicks acted all right before that. They have been fed on cooked food and a little meat (cooked) every day. It is not the fault of the parent stock. I have fed cracked wheat a few times. They have plenty of sharp grit and water.

Hamden, Mass. G. A. C.
We might suppose it to be a case of gapes were it not that the chicks are so young. That trouble rarely presents itself before the chicks have reached six weeks of age. We are more inclined to believe that head lice is the cause of it all, and the fact that our correspondent admits finding some, shows that they did exist on the chicks. One louse is sufficient to sap the vitality out of a little chick, and this, we believe is the cause of the aforesaid weakness. It may be, too, that our correspondent aggravated the trouble by putting too much oil on the chicks. They cannot stand much grease of any kind. Not more than one drop should be used on a chick, and that should be rubbed on the head and on the throat. A little oil goes a great way.

White Sickle Feather.

Mr. Editor:—I have a Single Comb Brown Leghorn male which will be two years old in June. He is a fine bird in every respect as far as I can see. Enclosed please find a sickle which I found in his tail. It is the first sign of a white feather he has ever shown, and his offspring of last summer were all right in this respect. Will you please give me your opinion of this—and would you breed from him next year?

Hazleton, Pa. W. A. T.
If the mate to the sickle enclosed was a pure black, we should think this one might have been the result of an injury when the feather was in a pin-feather state. As you have plucked it out, if there is no taint in the blood it will be replaced by one that is black. But if the mate sickle was as white as the one enclosed, we should not use the bird as a breeder.

Peat Moss.

Mr. Editor:—I saw in a recent issue of FARM-POULTRY an article from a correspondent in Washington, about peat moss, saying that parasites such as poultry are troubled with could not live in this moss if used for making laying nests. Will you please state if this moss is the same that is so common in the south, growing on trees in all malarial swamps? I am now using cedar shavings and saw dust, from a suggestion read in your paper, and find it the best thing that I ever tried. I never use the same nest over the second time after a hen has hatched a brood of chickens in it.

Macon, Ga. J. C. M.
Peat moss is a substance of vegetable origin, always found more or less saturated with water. It consists of roots and fibres in every stage of decomposition, from the natural wood to the completely black vegetable mold. It is dried for use.

Mating Increases Broodiness.

Mr. Editor:—If hens are kept without male, will they be apt to become broody as quickly as if they are mated?
Sharon, Conn. E. A. D.

The writer has made a number of experiments in this, and found that almost as a rule, hens mated become broody oftener than when not yarded with a male bird.

A Lump or Swelling on the Face.

Mr. Editor:—Can you inform me as to some way of curing a hard lump which has grown on the lower part of the face of one of my roosters? The lump is very hard, and was caused by a blow.
Cleveland, Ohio. D. A. G.

The lump may be nothing more than a swelling which has hardened. About as good a treatment as any is to daily wash with castile soap and warm water, and after dry bathe with an ointment made of one tablespoonful of melted vaseline and one teaspoonful of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Crossing for Practical Purposes.

Mr. Editor:—I desire to handle poultry for eggs, yet I want a grade that when you come to kill or sell you have something to show for your labor. What do you think of the Brahma and White Langshans, or the Black Minorca and Black Langshan, crossed?
Warsaw, Ill. W. J. S.

The best cross would be the Black Minorca crossed on the Black Langshan, if there is no objection to white meat in the market you are catering to. If there is, then the White Wyandotte crossed on Light Brahma would be better. We believe the Minorca-Langshans will lay more eggs than the Wyandotte-Brahmas will; but the latter make a more salable carcass in the general market.

Feeding Newly-Hatched Chicks.

Mr. Editor:—Will you please tell me the best feed for chicks when first hatched, and also say a month afterwards?
Calawissa, Pa. E. McC.

We generally begin with rolled oats and canary seed for a few days. Then give a mash in the morning composed of bran, corn meal and ground oats, scalded, and fed crumbly. A little Sheridan's Condition Powder is added to the soft food about once a week. At night we give cracked wheat. The chicks are given a range where they can get green food, grit, bugs, insects, etc.

It will be interesting to read our symposium pages on this subject, as we give in them different methods as tried by practical men.

Building Duck Houses.

Mr. Editor:—If the hen house is not the place to keep ducks, advise me where I can secure a good plan for a duck house.
Metuchen, N. J. J. L. E.

A hen house is good enough for ducks, provided you do not keep the hens and the ducks in the same pen. Any plain structure will do. The writer's houses were about 13x13 feet of floor space, and the building seven feet high in front and five feet back, with a slant roof. A window and door were put in front. This building comfortably housed thirty ducks. Of course the houses must be warm and dry, for even a duck cannot stand dampness.

The book, "Profitable Poultry Farming," the FARM-POULTRY edition, has a special chapter on duck raising, which is practically a whole book in itself. We will send it for twenty-five cents.

How to Give Food to Sick Birds.

Mr. Editor:—How can I give the beaten egg and milk to my sick fowls?
New Haven, Conn. Mrs. G. H. S.

You will have to open the mouth of the fowl and pour it down slowly with a teaspoon. It might be best for some one to hold the bird while you, with the left hand open the mouth, and with the right give the food.

Plymouth Rock-Leghorn Cross.

Mr. Editor:—What will be the result of a cross of White Plymouth Rock cock on White Leghorn hens? How would they be for next winter's laying? Could I mate them with White Plymouth Rock cock for the following year?
Germantown, N. Y. S. E. M.

The cross should give good winter layers and good table fowls; but we should rather reverse it, using a Leghorn cock and Plymouth Rock hens. Then by following up each year with a new White Plymouth Rock cockerel, you would in several matings secure a profitable strain of Rocks.

Breaking Broody Hens.

Mr. Editor:—Will you please inform me as to the best method of breaking up hens that want to sit. Will they begin laying again soon?
New York City. D. MacM.

Penning the broody hens alone for about one week, will generally cure them. The coop should be small, and without any nest. We do not favor the method of breaking up broody hens, as we really believe that nothing is gained by it; besides, the fowls need the rest. Broodiness comes after steady laying, generally, and the hen has pretty well drained her system in her work of manufacturing eggs. The rest secured by sitting places her in a better shape to do better laying when she starts again. We would rather let a hen sit on china eggs for a few weeks than break her up, and believe that nothing is lost thereby, as they will do greater work in laying when she starts again, which will make up for it.

Growth of Wing Feathers.

Mr. Editor:—Please tell me of some method of propagating the growth of wing feathers. They were clipped close a good time ago, and show no signs of growth as yet.
Cleveland, Ohio. D. A. G.

As long as the stubs remain the new feathers cannot grow. The only plan left is to pluck the quills of the old feathers, and in eight weeks the new should be well grown out.

A Question of Breeds for Eggs.

Mr. Editor:—Will you please tell me, regardless of size, what you consider the breed best for eggs? Are Buff Leghorns as good layers as the Rose Comb Brown Leghorns?
Lebanon, Conn. Mrs. M. S. T.

The Single Comb Brown Leghorn is conceded to be the greatest layer, in point of number of eggs. The Single Comb White Leghorns, the Black Spanish, and the Black Minorcas do not lay quite as many eggs, but they are of a much larger size. The Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Langshans and Light Brahmas are probably the best winter layers.

The Buff Leghorns are excellent layers, and are equal to, if not better layers than the Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.

Langshans Pure and Crossed.

Mr. Editor:—Will you please tell me whether the Langshan lays a white or brown egg? I have Minorcas, and am considering a cross of the two breeds, but want white eggs. I thought perhaps they would be better winter layers than the pure breeds. Also, which should be Langshans—the hens or cock? When should they be hatched?
Catonk, N. Y. W. W. W.

The Langshan egg varies in shades of color. Some of them will be a dark brown, some a light brown; some will be a brown with specks all over them of a still darker color; and some will be a very pretty bluish tint, having the appearance of being dyed.

The Minorca-Langshan cross is an excellent one for winter laying. The eggs are more or less white, taking after the Minorca. This is the case when a Minorca cock is used on Langshan hens. We never tried the cross reversed, but believe in that case the eggs would be more of a brownish color. April or May is a good time for hatching.

Drs. Maybe and..... Mustbe.

You choose the old doctor before the young one. Why? Because you don't want to entrust your life in inexperienced hands. True, the young doctor *may* be experienced. But the old doctor *must* be. You take no chances with Dr. Maybe, when Dr. Mustbe is in reach. Same with medicines as with medicine makers—the long-tried remedy has your confidence. You prefer experience to experiment—when you are concerned. The new remedy *may* be good—but let somebody else prove it. The old remedy *must* be good—judged on its record of cures. Just one more reason for choosing **AYER'S** Sarsaparilla in preference to any other. It has been the standard household Sarsaparilla for half a century. Its record inspires confidence—**fifty years of cures**. If others *may* be good, Ayer's Sarsaparilla *must* be. You take no chances when you take **AYER'S** Sarsaparilla.

Houdans as Layers.

Mr. Editor:—Will the Houdans lay as many and as large eggs as the Black Minorcas? H. B. S. Providence, R. I.

The Houdans are excellent layers, but we hardly think they equal the Minorcas. Like the Minorca, they lay a large white egg. The Houdans are superior to the Minorcas, in table qualities; in fact, they are equal to any of the crack table breeds of England or America. We like their meat fully as well as the English Dorkings, and better than our American breeds. The Black Minorca is not specially recommended for table purposes, and we never saw a general purpose fowl that was so strong in both laying and table qualities as the Houdans. The only reason why they are not more popular as a farm fowl is owing to their crests. These, if allowed to become water soaked, soon bring on colds and roup.

Chicks Have Vertigo.

Mr. Editor:—I have chicks two weeks old, and they seem healthy and strong, with the exception of a few that apparently have fits. They become dizzy, and straighten out as if dead. One died from the effects the first day I noticed it. The others seem to brighten up for a while, and some appear perfectly well again. I thought it was overfeeding, so stopped feeding the boiled egg and what little corn meal I was feeding, about four days ago. But I find some affected this morning. Am feeding curd, bread and scalded bran. What can I do for them? I keep them in a brooder in an upstairs room, with plenty of light and air and run. Valley Falls, N. Y. E. L. G.

Chicks will do well enough indoors under a brooder, for the first ten days or two weeks. After that they must get outdoors on nice days. Feeding boiled eggs and corn meal to chicks that are thus confined, means to cram them with food without the proper chance for them to exercise. Chicks will not take as much exercise indoors as they will if given the run of yards, and besides they received a great benefit from being out on soil. When chicks are confined and heavily fed they are apt to get vertigo. The blood rushes to their brain, they become dizzy, and finally die. There is no way of doctoring these little chicks for this trouble that we know of.

Where the parent stock is inbred, the same results are often noticed; and chicks from high-bred birds placed in brooders are very apt to get these dizzy spells. It is one of the troubles that has made the Barred Plymouth Rocks so unpopular among broiler men.

Breeding from pullets, too, is a cause. By pullets we mean females under one year of age. We have had excellent results from year-old hens, but never yet saw sturdy stock come from nine months old females. Very often writers declare that they have strong stock from their pullets, and when we sift the matter down we find those "pullets" are just one year old—the age of maturity.

Poultry in Hammonont.

Mr. Editor:—I was very much interested in Mr. Boyer's article on Hammonont, and as I am obliged, on the score of health, to make a change to a milder climate, I take the liberty of coming to you for a little advice. I have been in the business here only two years, but consider that I have been fairly successful, especially in the matter of egg production. Do you think I would find it profitable in Hammonont supplying eggs to the broiler plants? If not, could they not be shipped to New York or Philadelphia? Do you consider it a healthful region for man as well as chickens? Is it free from malaria? C. K. N. Idelwild, N. Y.

The broiler plants now in Hammonont, we understand, are raising their own eggs; but it is a very easy matter to ship to the resorts—Atlantic City, Cape May, Long Branch, etc., during the summer, and New York city in winter. Besides, Philadelphia is only an hour's run from Hammonont. Hammonont is a health resort; the climate is one of the finest in this country. Contagious diseases are a rarity, and there is positively no malaria in this section. For throat and lung troubles it is equal to the south. The winters are very mild, and the summers long and pleasant; summer nights are always cool.

Sawdust in the Walls.

Mr. Editor:—Will a house lined on outside of studs with tarred paper, and boarded up inside and outside, be as warm in winter as one simply boarded and filled in between the boards with sawdust? Do you think sawdust better than air-space between the walls? Quebec, Canada. J. H.

We do not like sawdust packed between walls. The writer knew of a building that was so arranged, and during several driving rain storms the water worked in through

cracks, wetting the sawdust. Not being able to strike the air so that it could dry out, this sawdust soon began to rot. The result was that the entire wall had to be taken down, and the sawdust removed. It would be far better to have a double board wall with paper between the joists, thus leaving an air-space between the inner and outer walls; but a lathed and plastered house is best of all, and the easiest to keep free from vermin.

Duck Information.

Mr. Editor:—Can duck eggs be sold for anything else than incubation?

2d. Would ducks be more profitable on a small farm than hens?

3d. How many square feet of house room is needed for each duck? C. H. R. Hubbardston, Mass.

Cake bakers prefer duck eggs to those from hens, and are very glad to buy them.

2d. Much depends upon the near markets, and the manner in which ducks are kept. If the eggs are incubated, and the ducks marketed when ten weeks old, and sent to market in a plump condition, we believe, as a general thing, they will be more profitable than keeping hens. That is, after their culture is properly understood.

3d. A house 13 x 13 feet will comfortably quarter thirty ducks.

Weight of Fighting-Game Cock.

Mr. Editor:—What is the best weight for a Game cock when he is in good fighting condition? Sandy Hill, N. Y. U. G. P.

Give it up. We have no use for pit Games, and never had any experience in that line. Poultry was created for a different purpose. There is some honor among prize fighters, for they know what to expect when they enter a ring; but no gentleman will ever match two innocent birds to rejoice at the manner in which the one slaughters the other. FARM-POULTRY is an enemy to all such brutality. It favors all classes of Game fowls for their market qualities; but the mongrels bred up for fighting purposes, and known under a variety of heads as "strains," are no better than dunghills. It was a wise move when the American Poultry Association refused to recognize them in the Standard.

Amount of Corn to Feed.

Mr. Editor:—What is the necessary amount of corn to be fed seventeen hens? Sandy Hill, N. Y. U. G. P.

Just how much corn should be fed depends very much upon what is the object in feeding it. Corn, on a cold winter night, is valuable for heating the body. Fed during hot weather—spring and summer—it invites indigestion and many troubles which we have from time to time mentioned in these columns. If our correspondent expects eggs from his hens, then we say feed no corn at all—especially during warm and mild weather. But if he is preparing the fowls for market, let them have all they will eat, and kill and market as soon as they are in the proper condition.

Making Eggs Unhatchable.

Mr. Editor:—I sell eggs at the store. How can I fix them so they will not hatch? I have blooded stock, and don't care about getting my stock all over. Bagdad, Fla. V. W. S.

The very best and safest plan is to remove the male birds from the flock as soon as you are done hatching what you want. Other methods are as follows: Dipping them in hot water, just dipping them in and right out again, will prevent their hatching; pricking through the shell and living with the point of a fine needle will also render them unhatchable. In the latter case you must be certain the point of the needle penetrates through the lining. Filling the pores of the shell with lard is said to serve the same purpose—but the other two methods are more simple and effective.

Sunflower Seed for Poultry.

Mr. Editor:—Would you recommend feeding sunflower seed to poultry? Virden, Ill. C. R.

Sunflower seeds make a good feed during summer, especially about moulting time. As a winter feed they add to the variety. The seeds give lustre to the plumage, being very nitrogenous and rich in fats. About a quart to thirty fowls, twice a week, is a good way to feed them.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR SMALL ADVERTISERS.

Very many FARM-POULTRY readers have just as good stock as the majority exhibited at the large shows this winter. They can just as well sell eggs for hatching at a good price, say \$1 to \$2 per sitting, as other breeders.

To encourage such we will for a limited time insert in FARM-POULTRY Four line classified ads. (if ordered to appear six times) for \$5 for the whole 24 lines, cash with the order. The regular price for such space would be \$7.20.

You can get about 30 words, counting address, into a four line ad.

Make a beginning now. Many of our large advertisers commenced small, but do not now hesitate to use one, two or more inches every issue. Get our readers familiar with your name and stock by advertising this spring, and thus add to the profits of your poultry business.

Send copy and cash with order to
I. S. JOHNSON & CO.,
22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

BREEDERS AND MARKETMEN.

OUR REQUESTS:—We make two requests of our subscribers. One is when writing our Advertising patrons always mention FARM-POULTRY. Another is if you ask them questions, always inclose a stamp. If you observe both of these requests it will benefit you amazingly. It shows that you mean business. Remember "Molasses will catch more flies than vinegar," and those who observe it are served first.

A BAD WICK is worse than none. Use only the Sunlight Carbon. 10 cents for sample. S. G. Robinson, printer P. O. 29 Purchase St., Boston.

A BARGAIN. Duke of York Light Brahmas. Very choice mating. Eggs, \$2 per 13. Wyckoff White Leghorns, extra layers. Eggs \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. C. B. Travis, Brighton, Mass.

A CATALOGUE FREE. 20 varieties pure bred poultry, P. Rocks, Leghorns, Wyand., Brahma, Langshans, Andalusians and other vari. Buff eggs \$1.50 per 13; others \$1. 6 Buff breeds; 200 prizes won in '95. Davis Bros., Box 8, Washington, N. J.

A CHOICE STOCK of Barred P. Rocks, Bright, Lambert and other strains. Eggs \$2 and \$4 per 30; half-price for 13. White P. Rocks, \$1.50 per 13. Geo. A. Chapin, Hampden, Mass.

A FEW EXTRACTS after receiving stock of F. S. Tenney, Box 5, Peterboro, N. H. A. J. Kennedy, Foxboro, Mass.—The cockerel received and well pleased. Mrs. Throop, Lebanon, Conn.—Received the pullets all in good shape, and I am much pleased. L. C. Truesdale, Zora, Mass.—Received the Buff Wyandotte hens, am well satisfied. C. H. B. Chapin, So. Framingham, Mass.—Received the 2 Buff Wyandotte pullets, and am very much pleased. I breed Golden and Buff Wyandottes and White Wonders. Some more stock. Eggs \$1 and \$2 a sitting. Circulars.

AFTER Apr. 15th I will sell Golden and Buff Wyandotte and Pekin Duck eggs 12 for 60c. James H. Corwith, Water Mill, L. I., N. Y.

AFTER TRADE, your trade. W. Leghorns and W. Wyandottes, Knapp strain, at \$1 per sit. Also S. C. Br. Legh'n and Bar. Ply. Rocks at same price. Featherstock Farm, East Patchogue, Suff. Co., N. Y.

A. P. ALLEN, Meadville, Pa., Silver Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Barred P. Rocks, White Cochins; S. C. White Leghorns, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Pekin Ducks. All eggs \$1 per 13; \$2.50 per 40. Bronze Turkey eggs \$1 per 9. Sent for circular. Order direct from this, and eggs will be sent promptly.

A. P. ALLEN, Meadville, Pa., Lt. Brahmas, Silver Wyandottes, Wh. Cochins, S. S. Hamburgs, Bronze Turkeys. Will spare few more S. C. W. Legh's and R. C. B. Legh's in pens of 4 hens, 1 cock, \$6.50 pen. B. P. Rocks \$7.50 pen, and Pek. Ducks.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH B. Cochins, 1. Games and R. Caps. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$5 per 26. F. Sherwood, Suffern, N. Y.

AMERICAN White Wonders, W. F. B. Spanish, S. C. B. and R. C. W. Leghorns, G. Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks and Pearl Guineaes. Pure eggs \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Sent for circular. Order direct from this, and eggs will be sent promptly.

A 1 B. PLY. ROCKS, Blk Minorcas, Brown and W. S. C. Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs, \$1 per 13. Evan R. Williams, Canobie Lake, N. H.

ARE YOU LOOKING for hatching eggs from the best breeds of egg producers? If so, you can stop with the S. C. B. Minorcas, S. C. Buff, or S. C. W. Leghorns, and you will not regret it. Have the above stock in its purity, and will furnish eggs \$1 per 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$3 per 60; \$4 per 100. No circulars; reliable goods furnished promptly. Pinegrove Poultry Farms, Lock Box 6, Pinegrove, Pa.

ATTENTION, PLYMOUTH ROCK breeders, Read ad. of Frank P. Reeve, Somersworth, N. H., on second page of cover, top of column.

AT \$2 per 13 eggs from choice Lt. Brahmas, Blk Lang, W. or B. P. Rocks. Large, vigorous farm raised. Butler & Batty, Box 106, Lawrence, Mass.

A WHITE WYANDOTTE or Lt. Brahma sitting. \$1 for 15. Four thousand feet runs. Healthy stock. D. R. Lambert, Wilton, Ct.

BANTAMS, Black T. White Jap and Buff Pekins. Eggs, \$1.25 per 13. A. E. Benn, Amsterdam, N. Y.

B. PLYMOUTH ROCKS, brown egg strain. Eggs \$1 per 13. A. A. Simons, Dighton, Mass.

BARRED W. P. Rocks exclusively. Eggs for hatching, per sitting of 15, \$1.50 from well marked, large, vigorous and healthy birds; \$5 per 100; \$3 per 50. H. J. Curtis, Red Hook-on-Hudson, N. Y.

B. P. Rocks, S. and R. C. Br. Legh'ns. Eggs will produce winners, \$2, 13. O. J. Stone, Kalamazoo, Mich.

BARRED Plymouth Rocks, brown egg strain, and Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1 per 13; 3 sittings \$2. H. Turner, 2 Pleasant St., Manchester, N. H.

BARRED Plymouth Rock and Pekin Duck eggs \$1.50 per sitting. M. M. Palmer, Hinsdale, Ill.

BAR. PLYTH Rock eggs, Morgan's northern business strain. Reduced to \$1 sit. Hardy healthy stock. White Mountain Poultry Yards, Haverhill, N. H.

BARRED P. ROCK eggs from the best pens I ever mated, \$2 per 13; \$5 from 40. My birds are mated for special results. Write for particulars. C. I. Drowne, Sandown, N. H.

BARRED P. ROCKS exclusively. Selected eggs for hatching from choice matings, \$1.50 per 13; \$2.50 per 20; \$3 per 30. Give me an order as I have some fine birds. None better. Walter W. Huntington, Box 643, Orange, Mass.

B. P. ROCKS, 13 eggs, \$1. E. B. Thompson, strain. Order early. Dr. Keitchner, Camden, N. J.

B. P. ROCKS. Best strain. Eggs half price now. \$1 per 13 and \$1 per 25. Cat. J. W. Miller, Hattout, Pa.

BARRED P. Rocks and S. C. Br. Leghorns. Eggs from unrelated stock \$1 per sit.; \$3 per 50. L. D. Rogers, Bath, Me.

BARRED PLY. ROCKS exclusively; prize winners at leading shows. 1st of pullets at Haverhill, Mass. score 93; 2nd of pullets at 1st at May, N. H.; H. C. on pullet at Boston. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$5 per 30. F. A. Quimby, East Rochester, N. H.

BLACK LANGSHANS exclusively. Eggs from 3 fine pens, 20 birds in these pens scored from 90 to 94. W. A. Knapp, judge. Send for mating and score card. Eggs \$1, 13. Ed. McLaughlin, Methuen, Mass.

BLACK LANGSHANS, prize winners at Boston show, 1896. Premium on every entry. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Essex str.; Lt. Brahmas, Felch strain. Eggs \$2 and \$3 per 15. Cockerels for sale, \$3 to \$5. J. H. Colprit, Arlington Heights, Mass.

BLACK LANGSHANS. Fine April cock for sale. Eggs \$2 per 15. Pure Black Leghorn eggs \$1 per 15. Mrs. F. A. Coates, Mystic, Ct.

BLACK LANGSHANS, free range. Eggs \$1 per 13. J. H. Bormann, Station Mt., New York, N. Y.

BLACK LANGSHANS, White Wyandottes. Eggs \$1 per sitting. Address Silas Dean, Oak Hill, N. Y.

BLK LANGSHANS, Crook str.; Buff Coch., Victor; 13rd and Wh. P. Rock, Hawkus; W. Wyandottes, Promoter; S. C. B. Leghorns. Eggs \$1, 13; \$1.50, 26. No cir. A. B. Partridge, Holliston, Mass.

BLACK Langshans are the best of fowl, the wisest are admitting, I've Kirby & Smith's and the leading strains. One dollar buys a sitting. \$2 per 30. Geo. C. Jones, 463 Pleasant St., Brockton, Mass.

BLK LANG. Eggs \$1, J. Proctor, Russellville, Ind.

B. LANGSHANS and B. Minorcas. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$2 per 40. Charles Schmalzing, Purchase, N. Y.

BLACK AND WHITE MINORCAS. Barred Plymouth Rocks. No better stock in America. At 1895 New York show won seventeen prizes on seventeen birds. Eggs, \$3 per sitting. Send for illustrated cat. Thomas A. Duff, Toronto, Canada.

BLK MINORCAS. The cream of two continents. Can please the most fastidious. Eggs \$2.50 sitting. F. H. Wood, Dryden, N. Y., importer and breeder.

BLACK MINORCAS. Eggs, \$1 per 13. G. S. Youngs, 68 West Liberty St., Bridgeport, Ct.

BLACK SPANISH. Eggs from a fine pen of thoroughbreds, \$1.50 per 13; \$2.50 per 30. Dwight Foster, Beverly, Mass.

BLACK SPANISH. 1 cock, 4 hens, large and beauties. J. K. Boyce, Summitville, N. Y.

BLOOD'S STRAIN Buff Leghorns, without a doubt New England's best. The cock of the blood prizes last season at Franklin, Dedham and Worcester; this season at Malden and Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I., and St. Johnsbury, Vt.; also a share at N. Y. and Washington, D. C. They are large, healthy and not inbred. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$5 per 50; \$8 per 100. Ten chicks guaranteed, or another sitting free. J. H. Blood, Walpole, Mass.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN cock's extra good, Abbott's English stock, \$5; also eggs \$3 for 12; also Irish terriers. Hingueout Keunels, New Rochelle, N. Y.

BROWN LEGHORNS, Rose C. eggs \$1.50 per 15. Myra V. Norys, Cranford, N. J.

BROWN LEGHORNS, S. C. Won all (5) 1st and 2nd prizes at N. Y. state fair 1895, in class of 78 birds. 15 eggs from strong vigorous stock, \$1.50. Chas. C. Ferris, De Witt, N. Y.

BUFF COCHINS exclusively. First class stock. Eggs \$1 per sitting. L. G. Butman, Rockport, Mass.

BUFF COCHINS. Mammoth size, full feathered, vigorous stock, rich buff undercolor, winners of 19 prizes at four of New England's shows in 1895-96. Eggs \$2.50 per 13; \$4 for 26. Quabog Poultry Yards, C. Ralph Le Gro, Palmer, Mass.

BUFF COCHINS, Sharp strain, full feathered toe. Eggs \$1 per 13. C. J. L. Ware, So. Keene, N. H.

BUFF LEGHORNS. Cockerels and pullets from World's fair winners for sale. Eggs in season. Carl W. Smith, Newton Falls, Ohio.

BUFF Leghorns, eggs \$1, 15. Every bird a solid buff. Circular. Pleasure Poultry Yards, Marysville, 1.

BUFF Leghorn eggs from solid Buffs, \$2 per 13. W. E. Booth, 9 Dewey St., Worcester, Mass.

BUFF LEGS, Blk Minorcas, great layers of large eggs. Light Brahmas, Duke of York strain, Black Langshans. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; \$2.50 per 26. Mrs. J. P. Crossmon, Norwalk, Ct.

BUFF L. Eggs \$1, 13. R. H. Newman, Bridgeport, Ct.

BUFF Leghorn, Wh. Leg., Br. Leg., Black Minorca Eggs, \$1 per 13. Burt Cooper, Brighton, Mass.

BUFF LEGHORNS of best quality. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; 100 eggs, \$6. Geo. A. Hurlbert, Cuyler, N. Y.

BUFF P. ROCK and White Wyandottes for hatching. E. B. Watson, Box 164, Collingswood, N. J.

BUFF P. ROCKS, Light and Dark Brahmas, White Wyandottes. Won first on Wyandotte cockerel at Manchester, '96, score 93; Eggs \$2 per 13; \$5 per 40; circular. Wm. Hunter, Peterboro, N. H.

BUFF Wyandottes. A few orders booked for eggs from A1 stock, such as I breed from myself. W. S. Palmer, 4367 Rubicum Ave., Germantown, Pa.

CHOICE eggs, Lt. Brahma and Wh. Wyandottes, \$2 per 13. S. C. B. Leghorns, \$1 per 13. Duke of York, Giant, Forsyth and Matchless strains. H. M. Harlow, Waterbury, Conn.

J. K. CLEMMER, Hatfield, Pa., breeder and fancier, offers choice English Game, Game of Antwerp, Jacobine, White Duchess, all colors Homers, Belgian Hare, Rabbits; Thompson's strain B.P. Rocks,

The Morning Mash.

Mr. Editor:—Is the following mixture good for the morning mash for egg production in winter? Can it be improved? This I feed in the morning, with a little meat (one-quarter of the mixture to half-pound meat) to twenty-five fowls. Is that enough?

The mixture is composed of two bushels of wheat, two bushels corn, two bushels buckwheat, two bushels barley, six bushels oats, two hundred pounds bran, one-quarter bushel peas, one-quarter bushel beans, and one-half bushel linseed. J. H. Quebec, Canada.

We should feed three pints, instead of a quart, of the mash, with a half-pound meat, to the twenty-five fowls. The mixture is a good one, giving a variety; but we think a decided improvement would be made in substituting a two and a quarter can of Sheridan's Condition Powder for the linseed.

If the fowls have a range we should not give them any of this mash during warm weather.

Brooders Too Dry.

Mr. Editor:—As you are using twenty Peep o' Day incubators, I write to ask you what is the cause of my chicks getting lame—their toes curl up and then they die. I keep them in a Peep o' Day brooder.

Delmar, N. Y.

J. P.

The trouble is your brooder is too dry, and the chicks' feet and legs dry up. The chicks should be let out onto the damp ground; or the brooder floor should be sprinkled; or a little pan of water set inside the hover to give off moisture into the air.

The best plan is to let them run out doors.

Chicks Free from Lice.

Mr. Editor:—If a person should hatch chicks in an incubator, and raise them in a new brooder, in a new house, away from where fowls had ever been kept, and not allow them to come in contact with other fowls, would they ever have lice? E. B. C.

Taylor, N. Y.

With such precaution the chicks will not have lice. The broiler raisers in Hamamont, N. J., who buy their eggs for hatching, and do not keep fowls, never meet with a louse in their brooding houses; and the chicks, in consequence, are spared many ailments due to these pests. Hatching chicks with hens, and placing them in brooders to be raised, is suicidal work. One lousy chick in a flock of one hundred that have no lice will soon cause destruction to the entire flock.

How to Start the Incubator.

Mr. Editor:—It would be conferring a great kindness on one of your readers if you would give me some pointers on an incubator when first starting, and at the beginning of the hatch. H. A. V.

We cannot give anything that will be an improvement on the directions that accompany each machine sent from the factory. If you bought the machine from some local party then we would advise that you send to the manufacturers of the incubator for their latest printed instructions. We might direct you according to our experience with certain machines, but our directions might be of little use with makes that we never tried. The manufacturers know all the weak and strong points of their incubators; and your best plan is to follow the instructions given, only changing when experience proves that it is necessary according to the conditions under which you are running.

As to Double Matings.

Mr. Editor:—Your correspondent in April 1st F.-P. speaks of the fine Barred P. Rocks he had until he was obliged to introduce a cock from a distance, which was from a breeder who bred separate matings for cockerels and pullets, and that cock spoiled his flock. The maxim, "Honesty is the best policy," should apply to these double matings breeders who do not advertise as such. I think the judges should discountenance this maintaining of two separate varieties and calling them one. Surely honesty is not in the exhibition where it is countenanced. To my own misfortune, last year I happened to have raised only females of my Silver Penciled Hamburgs, and my male bird died—probably not having much strength, as he was an exhibition bird, and had traveled the country over. To get a satisfactory male I made a half-dozen unsuccessful inquiries—male birds seeming to be very scarce—before I found a breeder willing and able to supply me. I visited his yards and was chagrined to find him a double mating breeder. I rented a cock for the season, his prices being too high, and now I feel apprehensive that my labors of several years may be destroyed. The females of that breeder are without a flowing white hackle, and

though most beautifully penciled, are not what I should like—and as to the get of the cock, the lightest one he had I fear will be too dark for my taste. When poultrymen visit my yards I did not at first take the force of the well meant advice, "that pullets will get fine cockerels, etc.," but now I know. We are expected to breed two varieties, so as to falsely represent to the credulous public that there is only one variety of Barred P. Rocks, S. P. and G. S. Hamburgs, Silver Wyandottes, etc.—and so dishonestly sell fowls and eggs from stock we know full well will not turn out satisfactorily in the hands of the trusting novice.

Let us be honest. The Partridge Cochins I bred some time, when a youth; but the double matings destroyed my interest in the breed, and I know of two other breeders who were disgusted with them. Cannot the American Poultry Association act in this matter, and disqualify double matings birds?

ELBERT WAKEMAN.

Mill Neck, L. I., N. Y.

Will Sell the Book Cheap.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to thank you for handling Prof. Corbett in the way you did in a recent FARM-POULTRY. How he has ever been able to connect his name favorably with so many scientific, thinking men as he claims to have done, is beyond the comprehension of every thinking reader of your valuable journal. Who has learned how to make "\$500 from one dozen hens" by reading his wonderful book? If he had inflicted his valuable work upon the world at the time I first commenced in the poultry business (sixty years ago) it would not then have appeared so entirely out of place, and I could then have given him the history of one poor wayfaring chick that was brought into existence by the heat generated by a liberal heap of horse manure lying on the south side of my father's barn in a lonesome town in the state of New Hampshire. I afterwards tried to duplicate that stray chick through the same agency, but was never quite successful. I do not question the possibility of hatching chickens in Prof. Corbett's way, though I can but feel that he is at least fifty years behind many of our young men of the present day who have not yet seen a score of years in respect to making money from a dozen hens. Many of the ideas advanced in his wonderful book cannot be less than a quarter of a century old with a person who has kept abreast of the times in handling and living from the profits of a dozen hens. To any one wishing to learn Prof. C.'s method of raising chickens, I will sell him the wonderful knowledge contained in this \$1 book at a discount of seventy-five cents.

Westboro, Mass.

S. N. T.

Good Laying.

Mr. Editor:—I would like to tell the readers of FARM-POULTRY what can be done on the cold hills of western Massachusetts. I purchased full blooded eggs of a reliable breeder of White Ply. Rocks, last spring; raised six pullets, hatched the 1st of June. They commenced laying the last days of November, laid well through December, but I did not keep any record till January 1st. Those six pullets laid during January 108 eggs; February 114; March 135; and are still at it as hard as ever, as they laid 17 eggs the first three days of April; making 374 eggs from January 1st to April 4th. Who can beat that for White Plymouth Rocks, or any other breed? Am a constant reader of your valuable paper, and prize it very highly.

Franklin Co., Mass.

N. B. S.

Kept Our Promise.

Mr. Editor:—I would like to rise up in the experience meeting and speak a few words in favor of FARM-POULTRY. I have quite a number of poultry journals to read each month, but I find that FARM-POULTRY is ahead of them all. When you changed the paper into a semi-monthly issue you promised that the issue of the fifteenth would be fully as good as the first. You have kept your promise. While the issue of the first of the month is as good as it always has been, the issue of the fifteenth suits me many times better. In fact, if I could not afford to take both issues, I should never be without the second. I wish FARM-POULTRY an abundant success.

STEPHEN C. BROWN.

Cochituate, Mass.

COLORED Hill Poultry Yards. White Wyandottes exclusively. Storm King strain. Incubator eggs, \$6 for 100; eggs from best matings, \$1 for 13. C. H. Hardy, Groveland, Mass. Box 108.

COCHINS, Partridge, B.W. Buff and White. Eggs \$1.25 per 15. C. H. Sheldon, Pawtucket, R. I.

CORNISH I. Games. I have recently purchased all of E. E. Hudson's prize winning Indian Games, and have now two of the strongest pens in this country. Nearly every female a winner, and each pen headed by heavy weight 1st prize winning cocks. Eggs from pen No. 1, \$3; No. 2, \$2 per 15. Write for circular. W. B. Mcgeer, Smyrna, Del.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES. Six laying hens, including several exhibition birds, for sale cheap. S. Coolidge, Mt. Auburn, Mass.

C. S. CULLUM, Meadville, Pa., has fowls and eggs to spare. S. C. White Leghorns, R. C. B. Leghorns, B. P. Rocks and B. Turkeys. Send for dir.

CUT CLOVER in sacks, \$1.25 per 100 lbs. Q. G. Quiln, Tioga Centre, N. Y.

DRAPER'S Poultry Farm. White Wyandottes, brown egg strain, very large and vigorous birds, \$2 for 16 eggs. S. C. White Leg., very large birds, and lay a very large white egg, same price. All my stock is healthy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stock for sale in the fall. My stock is equal to any in the country. Lock Box 18, No. Attleboro, Mass.

EARLY LAYING LT. BRAHMAS, prolific laying W. Wyandottes. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; \$3 per 30. Lt. Brahma-W. Wyand. cross, 75c. per 13; \$5 per 100. E. L. Eaton, Millington, Mass.

EGGS from prize winning stock Golden and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Langshams, S. C. W. Leg. \$1 per 13. S. D. Thompson, 386 High St., Bath, Me.

EGGS from my prize winning Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins and B. B. R. Game Bantams; 4 entries at Boston, 4 prizes. Eggs \$3 per 15. C. A. Ballou, Worcester, Mass.

EGGS 50 cts. per dozen. Pure bred, large prolific laying Barred and W. P. Rocks and S. C. Brown Leghorns. W. J. Dickson, Barnes, Pa.

EGGS for hatching: Barred P. Rocks, Bright and Hawkins strains; farm raised, healthy stock. Also R. C. B. Leghorns, prize winners, 15 eggs \$1. Marshall Walcott, Bolton, Mass.

EGGS. Barred Plymouth Rocks, prize winners a Maiden, \$2 per 13. A few good breeding cockerels from \$3 to \$5. Address J. W. Randall, 403 Salem St., Malden, Mass.

EGGS for hatching, Single Comb Brown Leg., Lt. Brahm., Leghorns prize winners at Troy, 30c; score \$1 to \$3. Brah. Autoer at str. Legh. eggs \$1.50, 13; Brah. eggs \$1, 13. Chas. H. Parish, Oneonta, N. Y.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, R. C. White, S. C. White, S. C. Brown and Buff Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs, White C. Black Polish; price reduced, \$1 per 13. Fowls and chicks for sale at all times. H. J. Brown, Hartford, N. Y.

EGGS. 1. Game, \$2 per 15; Buff and W. Leghorn, R. Caps, Lt. Brah., Bk. Min., and S. B. Bant., \$1 per 13; \$2 per 30. J. D. Brauns, Warrington, N. J.

EGGS that will hatch. B. Langshams, 1. Brah., B. P. Rocks, \$1.50, 13. B. and W. Leg., \$1. Amer. W. Wonders, \$2, 1n. eggs, \$4, 100. Pullets and cock's for sale. Maple Poultry Farms, Malden, Mass.

EGGS THAT WILL HATCH. Send for handsome catalogue, just what you want. It will tell you all about seven of the best breeds. We have the best, and can prove it. Bred for layers and extra large size. Satisfaction to all. Fred B. Morey, Lane's Mills, Pa.

EGGS from careful matings of Autoer at Light Brahmas and best strain Black Minorcas, Northrup's, \$2 for 15. A. H. Gseler, Rosemont, Pa.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from 2-year-old thoroughbred Barred Plymouth Rock hens, selected stock; high grade eggs at low prices, \$1.50 per sitting; incubator eggs, \$5 per 100. John C. Williams, 308 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ELGIN, ILL. J. T. Ransley will sell fertile eggs from vigorous pure bred Sil. Wyandottes, Bk. Lang's, S. C. White Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 40. 1 give perfect satisfaction.

ELMWOOD Farm. B. P. Rocks, Wm. Wyand's; eggs \$6 per 100; \$1, 13. C. H. Allen, Salem, N. H.

FERTILE eggs from large, vig. R. and S. C. Brown, S. C. W. Leghorns, and W. Wyand. Order early, \$1, 13; \$2.50, 39; \$5, 100. Hadley Bros., Peterboro, N. H.

FOR SALE. Eggs and stock, old and young S. C. Brown and S. C. Buff Leghorns; also Minorcas and 1. Game. Send for circular. D. L. Prisch, Middleport, N. Y.

FOR SALE. 2 P. S. incubators; 16 brooders, W. Wy. and B. P. Rock stock, and fixtures. W. H. Crozier, Hall's Corners, N. Y.

FOR SALE. 1 100-egg incubator, 1 200-chick pipe brooder, Prairie State, 1st class order, \$27.50; or \$15 each. F. W. Kennedy, Frankford, Pa.

FREE with every tenth order, 1/2 sitting of eggs: 14 varieties of A No. 1 stock. Send for catalogue. L. G. Audrus, Elyria, O.

J. O. FROST, Maple Grove Farm, Vernon, Vt. Selected eggs from forty varieties of thoroughbred fowls, nice cockerels and fancy pikeons for sale. Write wants. C. A. Rider, Manager.

GOLDEN and Columbian Wyandottes. Eggs from my prize winners at \$2 per 15 for Golden; \$4 per 15 for Columbian. L. H. Davis, Port Jefferson, L. I., N. Y.

GOLDEN AND SILVER Wyandottes. Clean sweep at the Erie Co. fair; also Leg'n and B. Minorcas. Eggs \$1. Wm. A. Burr, West Falls, N. Y.

GOLDEN Wyandottes, Golden Polish, and B. P. Rocks, 10 G. W. cock's left. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Edwin M. Livingston, Capron, Ill.

GOLDEN Wyandotte eggs, \$2 per sitting; three for \$5. Winners at Boston, S. C. B. Leghorns and Wb. P. Rocks, \$1 per sit. E. S. Morrill, Franklin, N. H.

GOLDEN Wyd'ts. Birds from my yards won 1st at Wm. Prov., and Boston. You want the best. Eggs, \$2 1/2 sit. \$5. J. R. Nichols, Rochdale, Mass.

J. HALL-BECK, Altamont, N. Y. B. R's, L. Brah's, W., Bk., Buff Legs., Buff Bant. Chr. free.

HIGH CLASS Bar. P. Rocks, W. Wyand., Buff Leghorns. Great care and expense used in selection and mating. Chr. H. R. Applegate, Hightstown, N. J.

HOUDANS. L. H. Burpee, Box 8, Dublin, N. H.

LANGSHAMS, Black and White. A few cockerels for sale. Eggs in season, \$2 per 13. Mrs. M. F. Allen, 12 Auburn St., Nashua, N. H.

LANGSHANS, R. C. Leg., W. and B. Rocks, Hondans, Rouens and Cay. Ducks, T. Geese, Prize winners, \$1 per sit. R. D. Button, Box A, Cottons, N. Y.

LEGHORNS, Single C. Wh., Br. and Buff; Rose C. and B. Ply. Rocks, Wm. and Buff Cochins, farm raised stock. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$3 per 26. Stock for sale. L. Hommedieu & Fowler, East Norwalk, Ct.

LEGHORN, S. C. White Pullets, Wyckoff strain, \$9 doz. Box 183, Manaroneck, Westchester Co., N. Y.

LT. BRAHMAS, S. C. B. Leghorns, B. P. Rocks. Eggs \$1 per 13. W. P. Cotton, Churchland, Va.

LIGHT BRAHMAS only. Farm bred. Eggs \$1 for 13. H. T. Smith, Buckmanville, Pa.

LT. BRAHMA, W. Wy., 1. Game, B. Cochins and B. Lang. eggs, \$1.50 per 13, from best strains in this country. Incu. eggs, W. Wy., Lt. B. cross. Fer. guar. Carefully packed. C. H. Spencer, Phoenix, R. I.

LIGHT BRAHMA and Barred P. R. eggs for hatching, from large, vigorous and healthy birds, \$1.50 per sitting of 13. For incubators, \$5 per 100. Address Edward E. Case, Box 281, Pawtucket, R. I.

LT. BRAIL, 15 eggs \$1. S. D. Craft, Camden, N. J.

LT. BRAHMA and B. P. R. eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 13. Conrad Bros., Box 279, Leominster, Mass.

LT. BRAHMAS. Have pullets scored by Pierce, 94, 94; weight 10 lbs. each. Eggs \$2 per 13. O. C. Halstead, Reusselaer, Ind.

McCALLUM'S BARRED Plymouth Rocks are scientifically mated and bred for the production of brown eggs. 15 large brown eggs for \$3. A. W. McCallum, Sibley, Iowa.

MAPLE GROVE Poultry Yards. Early prolific laying healthy stock. Housed in open scratching shed plan. Five best laying breeds. Rock bottom prices. Sitting of 13 eggs for only \$1.25. S. C. White Leghorns, Wyckoff strain; S. C. Brown Leghorns, B. P. Rocks, S. S. Hamburgs and Black Minorcas. F. S. Webb, Wellsboro, Pa.

MAPLEWOOD Farm. B. P. Rocks, S. C. B. Leg's. Eggs \$6 per 100; \$1.13. M. L. Emerson, Haverhill, Mass.

MAIRSHALL'S MINORCAS. Hondans and P. Rocks, winners at leading shows. Eggs \$1 per 13; \$1.50 per 26; \$2.25 per 40. A few very choice cockerels for sale cheap. C. E. Marshall, Rowley, Mass.

MEMORATO POULTRY YARDS. Buff Leghorns exclusively. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting from Buffs that are buff. W. F. Schrader, Millville, N. Y.

MIDLAKE POULTRY ASSOCIATION. C. of Andalusians, B. Minorcas, Black Spanish, Buff Leg., Anconas; also remedy for feather eating. E. S. Tappan, Sec'y, 32 Lawrence St., Haverhill, Mass.

Mrs. NANNIE OATES, Vernon, Ill. Eggs L. I. and DE. Brahma; Lt. C. Wh. and Br., and S. C. Br. Leg.; B. P. R., B. Lang., B. Spanish, P. D. 15, \$1.25. T. Geese, 9, \$2.

\$1.00 Eggs, Buff and Barred P. Rocks, Buff and R. C. Brown Leghorns; White, Silver and Golden Wyandottes, Bk. Minorcas, Buff Cochins Bantams, \$1 per 13. W. J. Wherry, Peckskill, N. Y.

\$1 per 15 eggs of S. C. B. Leg., Forsyth str. and W. Wyand. Miller str. Chr. fr. G. Hyde, Appleton, N. Y.

\$1 per sit; \$5 per 100. Leghorns, Rocks, Rouens and Pekins. Jas. Taggart, Northumberland, Pa.

\$1 FOR 13 EGGS. Prize winning W. Wyandottes, farm raised, good layers. Won 8 premiums on 9 entries, first cock 94, 1st pullet 95. Eggs are hatching well. Edith Rowley, Fredonia, N. Y.

\$1.00 for 13 eggs from high scoring Light Brahma, White and Buff Cochins, Gold, Sil., and W. Wyand. Hondans, W. C. B. Polish. H. Baird, Enreka, Ill.

100 B. P. ROCK EGGS fresh and fertile, \$4. Pure stock. Also Rose Comb B. P. Rocks, and Black Wyandottes, \$2 for 15 eggs. Cat. free. Emanuel Seiber, Brandywine, O.

100 EGGS, \$4; 15 EGGS, \$1. W. and B. P. Rocks, W. and Buff Leghorns, S. L. Wyandottes and Light Brahmas. Fine stock, farm raised. Beaver Lake Poultry Farm, Baldwinville, N. Y.

PAR. AND BUFF COCH. and Light Brahma eggs for hatching. Miss F. J. Piper, 384 Merrimac St., Newburyport, Mass.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS, prize winners. Eggs \$2 per 13. Thos. T. Wetmore, New London, Ct.

PEABODY POULTRY YARDS. Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins Bantams. Fine specimens always for sale. Eggs \$2 per 13; \$2 per 40; 12 prizes won in 1895 at Amesbury, Malden, Stoughton, Manchester and Boston. C. L. Beckett, Peabody, Mass.

PEKIN DUCK eggs, 6c. ea. Ducks average 100 lbs. 90 percent fertile. N. P. Brown, Westboro, Mass.

PEKIN DUCK eggs, 10 for \$1.25. Stock direct of Rankin last year. C. H. Thiffau, Brooklyn, Pa.

PEKIN DUCKS, av. 18 lbs. pair. Fer. eggs \$1.50 per 25; \$5 per 100; discount on large orders; Hawk-kins strain B. P. R., \$1 per 13; Lt. Brah. cross \$4 per 100. Mated pigns 50c. pr. E. A. Ayer, Truro, Mass.

PEKIN DUCK eggs for incubators at \$4 per 100. Not less than 50 at same rate. A. P. Allen, Meadville, Pa.

PEKIN DUCKS; Eggs for hatching sets, each: \$5 per 100. W. P. Marshall, Metcalf, Mass.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS \$1 per 20; \$3 per 60; \$5 per 100. Geo. A. Hulbert, Cuyler, N. Y.

PLYMOUTH Rocks, Barred, White, Eggs \$1 per 13. Stock strictly first class. E. D. Page, Bangor, Me.

PLYMOUTH Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns. Chicks just hatched 8c. 10 lb. each. Distance no objection. Send for dir. Jos. D. Wilson, Keenmont, N. J.

P. ROCKS, Buff and Barred pens mated by H. B. May, \$1 per 15. E. Riedel, Easthampton, Mass.

PULLETS, B. L. \$1. R. H. Newman, Bridgeport, Ct.

PURE BRED ROSE Comb Brown Leghorns, Eggs, \$1 for 13. W. B. Gaudard, Delta, Ohio.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS. Standard breed. Eggs \$1 per 13. F. R. Cutting, Waters, Mich.

ROSE C. B. Leghorns, specialty 10 years. Also S. C. Black Leghorns, farm range. Breeders score 90 to 96. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; circular free. J. L. Randolph, Bartlett, Ohio.

R. C. BROWN Leghorns, C. F. White's strain. Eggs \$1 per 13. E. L. Ives, Bridgeport, Ct.

R. C. B. LEGHORNS and B. P. Rocks. Eggs \$1 per 13. G. E. Corliss, Grafton, N. H.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorns, score 94 by Felch. Eggs \$2 per 13. V. Chase, Malden, Mass.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, Whittier's strain, the best obtainable. 1 won 1st on cockerel; 1st, 2d and 3d on pullet; and 1st on pen at the Amesbury show. Felch judge. Eggs for sale from this stock, \$2 a sitting; or 3 sittings for \$5. Chicks for sale in the fall. G. D. Whittier, West Newbury, Mass.

Hens' Eggs or Pullets' Eggs for Hatching.

Mr. Editor:—The writer has given this subject much time and study, and so far failed to learn that hens' eggs hatch better or make larger, stronger chicks than pullets' eggs from breeding pens on our farm.

We have always hatched eggs from both hens and pullets in the same machine, (they always being marked) and almost invariably the pullets' eggs have hatched the best, and were as large and made as good growth as those from the hens' eggs—conditions always being the same.

The method of selecting our breeding pens, to obtain eggs for early hatching, which with us commences January first, is this: I pick out our earliest and best pullets, that usually begin to lay by the first of November, and mate them with a year-old cock, strong and vigorous. With good care, by the first of January they will be laying eggs of the right size to hatch chicks from, and plenty of them, while hens would not be laying one-half the number of eggs, and twenty-five per cent of them "culled" out as not fit for hatching.

I will relate a little experience we had this last winter. Not having eggs to fill my machine of my own raising, I sent to a prominent breeder for one hundred eggs—incubator eggs—in due season they arrived in good condition nicely packed, but when the package was opened I saw at once the eggs were not the ones to give promise of a good hatch. The eggs were evidently pullets' eggs, and the smallest at that.

The eggs were all marked, placed in the machine with the others. On the seventh day they were tested. Out of one hundred and five eggs sent, I took out fifty infertile ones, leaving fifty-five eggs of the boughten stock in machine, the eggs from my own stock testing eighty per cent fertile—this being the first of January.

What surprised me most was when they hatched. I had just ten chicks from the one hundred and five eggs sent—poor weak chicks at that—and before three weeks had passed only four remained.

The per cent of the hatch from my own eggs was seventy-five, so you can see that the conditions of the incubator were not to blame in the least for those eggs not hatching. It was the fault of the breeder in sending me eggs that he himself would not try to hatch. What will he gain? This reminiscence will teach me to shun this breeder, and it will others after he does the same thing by them.

Perhaps this is a little off from the text, but it shows what pullets' eggs may be, and also that unscrupulous breeders, (if they do not happen to have the eggs ordered) will substitute poor eggs rather than return the money or explain matters.

By breeders sending small eggs (the first to be laid by pullets) has created a demand for hens' eggs, knowing that they would be larger, therefore more fertile. But if those who advertise eggs for hatching would all send medium sized eggs, even if they be from pullets, there would be less cause for complaint.

Who can afford to keep hens one or two years old just for the few eggs they lay, (compared with pullets) for hatching? It surely does not pay to keep them around if one has pullets that will lay in November or December, and will mate them with a large strong cock, and not as many do, with a young cockerel. If cared for right they will have good eggs that hatch well, and chicks that grow.

With hens all is different—there are fewer eggs, more large, ill shaped and crinkly shells—and do not hatch one whit better than do my pullets' eggs, if as well, and certainly do not make any better stock.

Will say in closing that if I can have my choice between hens' eggs and pullets', would take the pullets' eggs every time, provided they were good size (not large) from good strong large birds, and mated with a strong vigorous cock one or two years old.

West Windham, N. H.

W. C. B.

Hens' Eggs and Pullets' Eggs.

Mr. Editor:—On page 128, April 1st issue, you ask for "experiences and theories upon hens' and pullets' eggs for hatching." I can give you no experience of hens' eggs for hatching, as I never keep a hen after she is eighteen months old, but I will tell you of my success last spring in hatching from pullets'

eggs. I set eight hens (pullets) with thirteen eggs under each. One hundred and four eggs hatched one hundred and one chickens. If anyone can do better with hens' instead of pullets' eggs, they will be very fortunate. My fowls are White Wyandottes; chickens were hatched the 21st day of March; the following January I weighed one cockerel—he tipped the scales at eight pounds and fourteen ounces; also weighed one pullet (and but one) at same time. She tipped the scales at even eight pounds. *Pullets' eggs* are good enough for me!

D. A. NORRIS.

Yantic, Conn.

Hens and Pullets.

Mr. Editor:—Since you have called for expressions of opinion on the superiority of eggs from hens over those from pullets, I take pleasure in giving the results of four years experience with the latter.

In the spring of '92 I mated a W. Leghorn cockerel with several Lt. Brahma pullets, and their eggs not only proved very fertile but the chicks grew astonishingly; the young pullets laying at five and one-half months, and keeping it up until their average for the year was 158½. The following spring these pullets were mated with one of their brothers, testing two theories, viz: that "breeding from cross-breeds is unsatisfactory," and that "inbreeding is injurious." The result of this was a flock of pullets considerably smaller than their mothers, but retaining good health and early laying qualities.

The season of '94 found me with an incubator and twelve Lt. Brahma pullets mated with a B. Leghorn cockerel. This was my "star" year. The buff pullets from this cross were rapid growers and early layers, rolling up the handsome average of 195 eggs each in one year (a flock of 29).

A selected dozen of these brownish-buff pullets were mated in 1895 with a pure Buff Leghorn cockerel, giving some clear buff offspring which could hardly be distinguished from well bred Buff Leghorns. Just as they were beginning to rival their mothers in egg production, a thief picked twelve of the choicest from the roost, and the past winter's record has not equaled the one preceding. In four years I have not had ten sick birds in my yards.

A glance at the above report will show that I have not only bred from pullets, but they have always been mated with a cockerel. The fact should not be overlooked, however, that these pullets were all over ten months old. If a pullet is well filled out when beginning to lay, at, say six months of age, there is no reason why she should not be in her prime after laying two or three litters of eggs during the winter months, provided her food is *well balanced*, and not one sided.

In regard to using pullets' eggs in December for hatching broilers, I should say "that is another story." The first eggs are nearly always small, and lack the richness and substance of those laid later. F. N. BRADLEY.

Bayonne, N. J., April 3, '96.

May Be "a Horror-Scope."

Mr. Editor:—I have this day sent you by express, (charges paid) an egg that I gathered in this afternoon from my modest attempt at making a fortune from twelve hens. I have succeeded in the acquisition of the fortune, because I have enjoyed, in the six years as an amateur poultry farmer, the most perfect health. I will also state that when I began for pleasure and recreation, the keeping of a few hens, I began to buy FARM-POULTRY. At only one news stand could it be obtained then. Today I think you will find that it is sold and sought for, even in this very conservative quaker city, at a number of places.

But to get back to the subject. What is the cause of the upheavals and depressions on the surface of the specimen I sent you? Of course I am for McKinley first; would vote for Reed, or any man nominated by the convention in St. Louis; but do the ridges on the egg represent any particular feature, showing what candidate would be successful—and can you out of egg lore designate the name? Again, how do you account for the singular formation—too much food, or not enough? Not enough grit, oyster shells, charcoal, clover, or care? Of each and all they have enough. I have been so proud of my success, much of which I ascribe to reading FARM-POULTRY, that I hope you will say it is a "phenomenon."

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Champions of New England.

Thirteen Prizes at the great Boston show. Three out of a possible four 1st in the single bird class: 1st and 4th cockerels; 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th pullets; 1st and 3d hens; 2d cock. Also cash specials for best display, and for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet shown by one exhibitor. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 39.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YARDS,

CHAS. J. FOGG, Waltham, Mass.

Only last week a young man, a neighbor, called to get half a dozen eggs to make up the usual thirteen for a sitting. I had the eggs, and only too glad to be neighborly, but alas, my rooster had died by my hand the week before, (he had the roup). As soon as I mentioned the fact, the young man at once recognized the utter uselessness of the eggs, and he had only just subscribed for FARM-POULTRY. I told him to be successful with poultry meant to be eternally vigilant. No long naps in the morning, no taking ease in the afternoon; and on Sunday morning as an appetizer for breakfast, there was nothing like an hour's extra attention to the best gift to man, a rooster and (say) ten hens. Yours truly,

H. C. E.

[We are not sufficiently "gifted" to find an occult meaning in a corrugated egg, and feel bound to say that the elevations and depressions were the result of overfeeding, or insufficient exercise. The oviduct becomes inflamed, doesn't properly "shell" the passing egg, and your "phenomenon" is the result. We sampled the egg for breakfast and found it double yolked and very good in flavor.—Ed.]

SILVER WYANDOTTES. Every bird fit to show, Eggs, 1 sitting, \$3; 2 sittings, \$5. Dr. N. W. Sauborn, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

S. C. B. BROWN Leghorns exclusively. Address Howard A. Pinney, Sheffield, Warren Co., Pa.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS exclusively. 20 years. Circular free. Trout & Miller, Gastou, Ind.

S. C. B. BROWN LEGHORNS; eggs from stock winning more prizes in last three years than any other in New Hampshire, \$1 per 13; \$5 per 100. F. E. Colby, Bow Mills, N. H.

S. C. B. LEGHORN hackle and saddle feather for stamp, eggs \$1.50. E. J. McCartney, Jamestown, Pa.

S. C. B. Leghorns, S. C. W. Leg., Blk. Min. Eggs \$1 a sitting. B. Cooper, 424 Wash. St., Brighton, Mass.

S. C. BROWN Leghorns and Buff Cochins. Black stripe in hackle and saddle. Send for cir. Eggs \$1 per 13. Wm. H. Cyphers, Washington, N. J.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS only. Eggs \$1 per 15. W. S. Ward, Fuller's Station, Albany Co., N. Y.

S. C. WHITE Leghorns, 10 hens and 1 cock, Wyckoff strain, one year old, \$10. Eggs from Knapp Bros. strain, \$1 per sitting. T. Griffith, Tyler Hill, Pa.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs for hatching, \$1 per 13, from prize winners at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. E. O. Roessle, Heschel Farm, P. O. Box 694, Albany, N. Y.

L. W. SPRINGER, Elma, Iowa. B. P. Rocks and Golden Wyandottes. Send for circular.

THE FARRAR Whitewashing and Spraying Pump, cheapest, handiest and most powerful. It will pay you to send for cir. Price brass, \$3; gal. iron, \$2.50; heavy tin, \$2. S. L. Farrar, Mfr., Bath, Me.

THE HOME of S. C. Leghorns, Buff, Blk., Wh., Br., Dom., and Sil. Duckwing Leghorns, G. S., and S. S. Hamburgs, Gol. and S. L. Wyan. Stock first-class. Eggs for hatching. W. A. Hurd, Alton, N. H.

13 LT. BRAH. Eggs, \$2, 2 yr. old pedigreed stock, Felch's. Holt, Maple St., W. Rox.

THOMAS THORPE, Box 1, Highlandville, Mass. S. L. Wyandottes exclusively, 39 eggs, \$5; 13 \$2. No better, if as good, sold for \$5. Birds for sale.

THREE PENS mated thoroughbreds, B. P. Rocks, P. Cochins, B. Minorcas, \$5 each if taken now. Also 3 fine G. Wyandotte hens, \$1.50 each. C. M. Blsbee, 75 Clarksons, Dorchester, Mass.

TOULOUSE, Geese eggs 25c. ea., from 1st prize st'k Bos. show. B. P. Rocks, Pek. Ducks, \$1 per sitting. Address L. W. Hawkes, Box 206, Lynn, Mass.

TURKEY EGGS, 25c. each, Narragansett, finest stock in Mass. N. P. Brown, Westboro, Mass.

\$2 FOR 13 Barred P. Rock eggs from a fine pen 5 pullets, 4 hens, one very large cockerel; from 30 eggs set in Jan., only 4 infertile. H. Murrman, Honesdale, Pa.

WANTED, A PLACE FOR A BOY 17 years old, to learn the poultry business. Will work for low wages for a year. Address V, this office.

WANTED, POSITION on poultry farm by young man. Had experience. Good references. O. H. Leonard, Box 25, Raynham, Mass.

WESTBORO PLYMOUTH FARM. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Hawkin strain. I have about 50 fine large farm range hens finely marked with non-replicative male birds. These are from exhibition stock. Eggs \$1.50 for 13; \$2.50 for 26; \$3 for 39. C. F. Woodbury, Westboro, Mass.

WHITE GUINEAS AT HALF PRICE. \$1.50 per pair. Do not get left. A few only. N. P. Brown, Westboro, Mass.

WHITE INDIAN GAME eggs \$3 per 13. Cockerels for sale. C. W. Cole, Dighton, Mass.

WHITE INDIAN GAMES, Sharp's Majestic strain, \$5 pair. Eggs, \$2.50 per 13; prize winners; also, eggs from Buff Rocks, no finer birds, \$2 per 13. A. M. Burnett, Mayville, N. Y.

WHITE and Black Minorcas. Pure bred prize winners. Eggs \$1 per 15. Sarah Shaw, Winthrop, N. Y.

WHITE and Buff P. Rocks and White Wyandottes. Send for cir. Dr. H. J. Ashley, Machias, N. Y.

W., B. and Buff Rocks, Blk. Min. and Br. Leg. \$1 13; \$6 per 100. Daniel Stauffer, Spring City, Pa.

WHITE PLYMOUTH Rocks only. Large, vigorous birds, have won first prizes wherever shown: farm range, Eggs \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100. William F. Hinds, De Ruyter, N. Y.

WHITE Plym. Rocks, farm range, strong, vigorous. Eggs \$1 per 13. Wm. T. Eastburn, New Hope, Pa.

W. P. ROCKS. Brown eggs, prize layers, fine birds. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. D. M. Deal, Salisbury, Mass.

WHITE P. ROCKS, Empire strain, large size stock. Will average over 1 lb. above standard weight. Our stock is kept on a farm where they can have free and unlimited range. If you want eggs that will produce good results, order them this month. 15 eggs, \$1.50; 100 eggs, \$6. Geo. A. Hurlbert, Cuyler, N. Y.

W. P. ROCK EGGS from fine birds, 75c. per 13 after April. L. S. Masou, Boothwyn, Pa.

WHITE and Buff Wyandottes. Eggs \$2, \$1.25; Buffs, \$2 per 13. W. H. Shute, Middletown, Ct.

WHITE WYANDOTTE c'k's, brown eggs strain. \$2 to \$5 each. W. B. Eastman, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

WH. Wyandott's only. Eggs for hatching a specialty. \$2 per sitting; \$5 per 3 sittings; \$8 per 5 sittings; \$10, 100. L. C. Lake, Box 28, South Lancaster, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES and Buff Leghorns. Eggs for hatching from choice selected stock. I. C. Rogers, Collingswood, N. J.

WH. WYANDOTTES, Brown eggs \$2 per sitting. Dr. N. W. Sauborn, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES ONLY, farm raised. Knapp Bros. and Felt strains. Eggs \$1.25 per 13; \$2 per 26. H. M. Burr, So. Milford, Mass.

WHITE Wyandotte eggs from pens headed by our first prize winners, \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26; \$10 per 65. Our strain has won more first premiums at the leading shows than that of any breeder in the United States or Canada. John B. Felt, Somerville, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Storm King and Promoter str.; Blk. Langs., Kirby & Smith and Felch str. Eggs \$1 per sitting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Estab. 1883. A. E. Rollins & Son, Methuen, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes, Eggs \$1 per 13, of prize winning stock. Pekin Ducks. Eggs \$1 per 11; prize winners; stock for sale in season; sat. guaranteed. Jos. Lamhart, 127 N. Keiser Ave., Scranton, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES and Narragansett Turkeys. W. E. Mack, Woodstock, Vt.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Yards headed by males direct from Knapp Bros., Falmes, N. Y. Bred for size and points. Eggs \$1.50, 13; \$2.50, 26. White time grit, \$1 per cwt. C. H. Trask, Middlebury, Conn.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Felt strain, and S. C. Black Minorcas from first class pure bred and mated for best results, my aim being strong, vigorous stock and prolific laying. Sat. guar. Eggs \$1 per 13; \$6 per 100. A. Holmes, Cuyler, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE, Buff Cochins, Black Langshans, superior stock. Strong healthy birds, bred for large size, laying qualities and standard points. Eggs for hatching \$2 for 15; \$5 for 45. E. E. Barnum, Norwalk, Ct.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Five hens, full size birds. Good combs, good color, \$6. Now laying. O. T. Phillips, Melrose, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Hunter, Andrews str. Barred Ply. Rocks, brown egg str. Eggs \$1 per 13; \$5 per 26; \$10 per 65. P. H. Hunter; 4 pullets, Davis, \$5. F. H. Fuller, Hindsale, N. H.

WHITE Wyandottes exclusively, brown egg strain. Eggs \$1 per 13. Eggs for incubator \$4 per 100. Stock in season. P. D. White, North Attleboro, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES only. First prize winners at R. 1. State fair; no inbreeding. Stock A 1, of large size, and great layers of dark eggs. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; \$8 per 100. Send stamp for circular. J. W. Andrews, Dighton, Mass.

WHITE Wyandotte, stock A1; eggs \$1.50 per sitting. No inbreeding. C. W. Cole, Dighton, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES from prize win'rs. Vigorous farm stock. Sitt. \$1.50. Eggs by the 100 for incu. R. L. Cadwell, Sunnyside Vineyard, Brocton, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs reduced to \$1 per 13. Wm. F. Stroud, Merchantville, N. J.

W. WYANDOTTES, prolific layers of dark brown eggs, 1st prize winners. Birds large size, vigorous. Eggs 13 \$1.50; 60, \$5. G. S. Whitford, Pheux, R. I.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Storm King and Empire strains. Large size, prolific laying stock, bred for business as well as fancy points. Eggs from best matings, \$1.50 per 15; 100 eggs \$6. Geo. A. Hurlbert, Cuyler, N. Y.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BLACK MINORCAS exclusively. No dup's. Fine c'k's, \$1 to \$4. Eggs \$1 per 13; \$2 per 30. Large and stock; large eggs and lots of them. Catalogue for stamp. M. V. Allen, Ovid, N. Y.

BUFF LEGHORN eggs from one of the best flocks in America, taking prizes at Malden, Amesbury, Stoughton, Mass.; Manchester, N. H.; and 2d prize at the great Boston show. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; \$8 per 100. Address Frank Woodbury, 2nd, Beverly, Mass.

THE BEST White Plym. Rocks

Won more prizes at New York, 1895 and 1896, than all others. The Judge pronounced my first prize pen at New York the "finest in America." They are mated for winners, and their eggs are for sale. See prices on back cover.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lancaster, Mass.

Began Without Experience.

Mr. Editor:—I have only an acre of ground, and am raising chickens, but do not confine them to the acre all the time. All I know about poultry I learned from FARM-POULTRY and the book, "Profitable Poultry Farming," by Boyer.

I had never set a hen, and did not know how they acted when they wanted to sit. I did not know that you had to wait for them to become broody; but the first day after a dozen Plymouth Rocks were given me, I went to a grocer's and bought two dozen eggs and put them in a box in the barn, and then watched to see a hen get on the nest. I thought some little chicks would be so cute.

An old colored porter came to see me, who had formerly been in my employ, and when I told him what I had done he laughed and let me into the mysteries of hen setting. He also told me there were poultry papers, and I started out and went the rounds of Kansas City news stands, where I found a copy of FARM-POULTRY. I subscribed for it immediately.

At that time I lived in Kansas City, but by reading your paper I got the chicken craze, and wanted to get in the country. As my husband travels for a Kansas City wholesale house, he don't care much where I live, so I bought this little place at this summer resort in the wild west.

By moving out here in June and July, I could not let my hens sit until I was settled, although they all wanted to sit from July to October. Some of my chicks were hatched in November, and they have done just as well as any. Then some of my old hens began sitting in January again. I had one hen hatch nine chicks in February, and have now five more hens with young, and two more sitting.

I think I am becoming a great chicken raiser, and making a good start. But I had a time of it this winter, with my chickens catching cold; head and eyes swollen. One hen I found on the floor of her coop one morning in February. She could not use her legs. I brought her in and cared for her for three weeks. Two weeks before that she could not use her legs at all. Then she began to be better, and she is now laying, and as well as any of them.

I had to go by FARM-POULTRY, and I never lost any—only I have two hens that each lost an eye. I washed their eyes and put on liniment, etc. When I have raised my thousand chicks I will write you again.

Bonner Springs, Kans. Mrs. M. E. F.

Likes Our Way.

Messrs. Pub's:—In reply to your courteous circular relative to expired subscriptions, would say I should have renewed at once, but for the kindness of a friend who in leaving for other parts turned his FARM-POULTRY over to me, so I am receiving it regularly. I cannot "keep house" without your paper, and you may look for my renewal before long.

It was FARM-POULTRY that really got me interested in "old biddie," and would say that a study of her wants and wishes has proved a source of much pleasure as well as some profit to me; and since turning my attention to the breeding of poultry, a new world, as it were, has opened to me.

The first blooded stock we had were Barred P. Rocks. I found these very good layers for fowls of their size; but for some reasons they did not quite suit me—dark pinfeathers was one fault.

Then I tried the White Leghorn and the Lt. Brahma. The Leghorns proved too small and too much of a highflyer, though great layers. The Lt. Brahmas are certainly a "grand old breed," but I think their greatest value lies in their usefulness for crossing with other breeds.

The White Indian Games were my next choice. I knew these were not generally recommended as an extraordinary all around fowl, except by those who boomed them, and I guess I took in a little too much of the circular and catalogue talk. After all, these birds have their virtues, and when once bred up close to the ideal will be another grand breed. They are a fine table fowl, and I believe that's about all that can be said of them at present.

What I had been in quest of was an ideal general purpose fowl, or at least one that had the promise of becoming such at no distant day. I had my eye on the White Wyandotte, and then on the Buff Plymouth Rock, and



HAVE YOU ONE OR MORE COWS?

If so, whether for pleasure or profit, household or dairy, you should know of the **CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATORS.**

The De Laval Separators save at least Ten Dollars per Cow per year over and above any other Separator or Creaming System. All other Separators are merely inferior imitations or infringe the De Laval patents. Many users have already been enjoined.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE and any desired particulars. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED as a condition of sale.

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came near investing in a pen of the latter; but on taking a good look at them I decided to give the subject a little further study before choosing my breed. In the mean time I closed out my Indian Games, but not at a sacrifice. Indeed they paid me well, and, I must confess, it was with a touch of the heartache that I parted with my best specimens, as I had learned to love their stalwart forms and dignified manners; but they had to go, for I had settled on the Buff Wyandotte as the bird for me, and am now interested in this variety to the extent of several dollars. I shall breed them exclusively, and have spared no money to get the very best, and I trust that with farm range and FARM-POULTRY care they may attain success.

Now I don't wish to be understood as one who would "disqualify" the Plymouth Rock, the Leghorn, Brahma, or Indian Game; they all have their good points. We cannot expect perfection in any breed, nor even in Fanny Field's "common hens."

There is money in them all when rightly managed. "Them's my sentiments."

Success to FARM-POULTRY. H. W. B. Utica, N. Y.

P. S.—One thing I meant to speak of was that heading on title page of FARM-POULTRY, as I noticed your request to readers for their opinions; but I am going one step further, and make the suggestion that you use the one in March 15th number for heading on the front cover page of FARM-POULTRY and put Fanny with her flock on the title page.

I look at it like this: the heading in March 15th is too good to cast aside; and again in the other one Fanny stands there so mighty cunning like that a fellow don't feel like going back on her no way.

Won't you please put my suggestion to vote? H. W. BEE.

Chicken Business a Failure!

Mr. Editor:—I think Mr. Boyer's article on "Chicken Business a Failure," simply grand. What he says is right. The business is just what you make it. I can rattle a dollar or two in my pocket today that I made out of the chicken business. J. D. C. Springfield, Mass.

Long Houses vs. Square Houses.

Mr. Editor:—While the "square house" controversy is on kindly allow me to make a suggestion. It may sound a little strange to some, yet the fact remains the same, that it requires less material to build a "square house" than it does a long one, each having the same amount of floor space. This applies to closed (not open front) houses. As an illustration, I have a flock of twenty-five hens, and wish to build a house for them large enough to give each 10 square feet of room on the floor. I build one 32 feet long and 8 feet wide with "shed roof," making the back wall 5 feet high and the front 7 feet. My wife saws the boards and holds them up for me to nail them on, of course, and as we pause to admire this plain and economical house plan, a neighbor comes along and examines it, then astonishes us with, "Say, before you put those hens in that house, let's just saw it in two here about the middle and swing half of it 'round against the other half, with the fronts together. Now there's 256 feet of floor space, the same as before. The same roof covers it. One end is open yet, but there's a double partition (the former front) through the middle, which we'll take out. This is simply boards nailed at top, middle and bottom to pieces of 2x4—64 feet in them. "Now we'll take two pieces of this 2x4x16 feet long (21½ feet) for sill and middle piece at this open end. Then we'll use what we need of those boards we took down, to close it up. "There, you've got ten square feet apiece for your twenty-five hens, and 42½ feet of 2x4 and 128 feet of boards, or 170½ feet of lumber left to begin another house with."

In March 15th FARM-POULTRY, H. L. King very nicely explains that so much ground is an acre, "whether long and narrow or wide and short." That's true enough—but it takes more material to enclose it when it is strung out like a clothes line than it does when each of its four sides are about 209 feet long only. In enclosing 100 acres of land, four "40's" in a line, a half-mile more fence is required than my neighbor would need if he could swing those 40s around into a rectangle whose sides were of equal length. Any one wishing to get the most possible room out of a few boards for a flock of hens will find the "square house" plan will do it. S. B. Aspen, Colo.

[If cheapness of housing was the end and aim of building then the square house would be the better. There are, however, other considerations—as light and fresh air, and we think the long house the cheaper in the end.—Ed.]

A Tacoma Show Error.

Mr. Editor:—In your issue of February 15th, you give report of Tacoma show, and through the fault of the secretary or others connected with it the award of 1st on pen of B. P. Rocks was given to H. A. Durr; should have been to me, A. G. Wooster, and 2nd to Durr. The secretary says he has tried to have it corrected, but that they have failed to correct.

As there are a good many receiving your paper here on the coast I would like to have it corrected if you will kindly do so.

Fremont, Wash. A. G. WOOSTER.

Mr. J. W. Dond, of Turin, N. Y., has recently purchased the first prize Black Minorca cock at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., from J. W. Mettler, East Millstone, N. J., for a good large price.

Mr. Dond has bred Black and White Minors many years, and always satisfies his customers.

See his ad. in this issue.

Mr. W. B. Megear, Smyrna, Del., informs us that he has bought the entire stock of prize winning Cornish Indian Games from E. E. Hudson, Kennedyville, Md., and our readers interested in this breed should write to him for prices on eggs and stock.

Through an oversight the ad. of M. V. Allen, Ovid, N. Y., was omitted from our April issues.

Mr. Allen breeds Black Minorcas exclusively, (Northup's strain), and last year did a very large egg business, which was due to the fine quality of stock that he was breeding from.

During the last year he has added many more high priced birds to his yards, and our readers interested in this breed, and desiring eggs, will get good value for their money from Mr. Allen.

See his ad. in our B. and M. column, under "Too Late for Classification."

Mr. J. H. Doane, of Gouverneur, N. Y., reports his eggs as hatching very fertile this season.

His stock has won prizes at the leading shows this season, and all his prize winners are in his yards.

See his ad. in this issue.

We have just received the annual catalogue of Franklin Benner, Minneapolis, Minn., which sets forth the merits of his several prize winning breeds of thoroughbred land and water fowl.

Our readers who have not seen it will do well to send for it at once.

Good Hatch by a Good Machine.

H. A. COFFIN, Dear Sir:—My success, as an amateur, with the Plymouth incubator, was very satisfactory. From 163 fertile eggs I hatched 134 chicks, and had I taken your advice and used no moisture, I am confident I should have hatched nearly every egg.

Owing to its simplicity and excellent workmanship throughout, the Plymouth is, I believe, the most practical incubator—especially for amateurs—on the market.

Reading, Mass.

F. A. BESSOM.

THE BEST White Wyandottes

Landed the most important prize in the class at New York, 1896, first on breeding pen, against the pick of the country. They are white. They are big. They have nice combs. They will help you to improve your flock. Price of eggs on back cover.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lancaster, Mass.

EXPERT ADVICE.

Do you have success with your incubator? Probably not. Most people don't until they learn how. After you have had a poor hatch, haven't you wished that you knew of some one who could "tell you all about it?" I am that person. I know how to run incubators. That is my business. I have had years of experience, and I can tell you how. If I cannot I will refund your money. For full advice I charge 50 cents. Hadn't you better let me tell you?

S. C. STUBBS, Incubator expert, Bradshaw, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Eggs for hatching, Knapp and Lambert strain; 13 for \$1.50; 26 for \$2.50. E. L. LEBARON, COURT END POULTRY YARDS, 13 E. Grove St., Middleboro, Mass.

White Wyandottes The Promoter Strain

Was awarded the special prize for the largest and best collection of White Wyandottes at the Boston show, 1896, besides a number of other most important prizes. I sell eggs only from the same pens from which I raise my winners, \$5 per 25; \$10 per 50.

Lock box 135.

C. F. A. SMITH, Waltham, Mass.

Orrocco Poultry Farm,

South Natick and Mount Blue, Mass.

Interested persons unable to visit us can enclose a two-cent stamp for 25th annual illustrated

80 - Page Circular,

The finest poultry circular ever issued. No outside ads, but devoted entirely to the interest of our farm and customers; contains 17 handsome illustrations, views on farm and points of interest; interest in Boston, also a carefully prepared treatise on

Rearing Chickens Artificially,

and more valuable information than is often found in A DOLLAR BOOK, FOR 2 CENTS.

Postals not noticed. No circular sent without stamp. Address, W. H. RUDD & SON, 12 Merchants Row, Boston.

THE PERFECTED INCUBATOR.

200-eggs \$25 each, installments or rented. The Perfected Regulator fits any incubator. Send 4 cents in stamps for catalogue and circular.

H. D. MOULTON, Taunton, Mass.

BASE BALL, HOW TO PLAY IT. A Great Book, contains all the rules; also the secret of pitching curved balls, and to bat successfully. Rules for Football and Tennis. Every player should have it. New and beautifully illustrated. This Great Book Free to any one sending us 10 cents to pay postage. Also Catalogue Guns, Revolvers, Musical Instruments, Magic Tricks. All for 10c. Order quick. For \$1.25 we will send our Base Ball Outfit, consisting of a Glove, 3 Bats, 1 Ball. 1 Bat. BATES SPORTING CO., 100 High St., Boston, Mass.

Feeding Corn in Indiana.

Mr. Editor:—I want to tell you how well I enjoyed the March numbers of F.-P.—a regular feast of good things served up in such an attractive and appetizing manner that it can't fail to suit the average hen man. Report of the Washington show, Uncle Felch's trip to the west, Field Notes, the Chicken Business a Failure, and so on, they were all so interesting and instructive. The fact is any one who reads F.-P. intelligently can't fail to be benefited; you are certainly reaching the goal of your ambition to make each number better than the one before.

In March 1st F.-P., page 101, is a letter from Mrs. W. B. M., in which she states that her fowls had the run of three large corn cribs. This letter reminds me of my experience some two years ago, and if you will permit me I will give it. In the fall of '93 I had one hundred and three one-year old hens and pullets. I was making great calculations to get a fine lot of eggs, as the hens had paid me well before; but the great egg yield never came. I got but twenty-three dozen eggs in January; and for January, February and March I got but ninety dozen eggs. I did not know what was the matter. The houses were warm; I was feeding some corn; gave the hens warm water, and attended to them as I had done in years past; but they wouldn't lay, and I, poor mortal, did not know the reason; but I know now. I am positive as I live that it was corn.

On the farm adjoining mine, and not over a hundred yards from my poultry houses, was a big lot of hogs being fed up for the Louisville market. The corn was hauled out by the wagon load and dumped in piles, and would lie there for several days before it was consumed. My hens found it. They would go there and gorge themselves every day; not only that, but I was feeding them corn at home. Now in the light of experience, I am as sure as I live that it was the corn that caused my poor success. This put me forever against it as a food for laying hens. I sometimes feed it yet, but only in severe cold weather, and then only moderately.

I have neighbors who are feeding corn to their own and their fowls' injury all the time. My near neighbor who keeps one hundred and twenty-five hens is getting two dozen eggs a day, and they feed corn all the time. Another is getting one and one-half dozen eggs per day from seventy fowls. Think of keeping that many hens for so few eggs. Let people feed it if they will, but they will defeat themselves, and will fool nobody half as badly as themselves. BEN A. NEELY.

Corydon, Ind.

Feeding Corn to Poultry.

Mr. Editor:—I notice that you condemn the feeding of corn to poultry for eggs. The first of March I visited a farmer near Boston, and found him feeding his hens, a flock of one hundred and twenty, at four o'clock in the afternoon. He gave them eight quarts or more of whole corn, which, he said, he gave morning and evening. He never gave any mash; he said hens do not lay much in New England in winter time, anyway, as the climate was too cold. His average for February was ten eggs a day.

A few minutes afterwards I visited another farmer who had a flock of forty hens, and he had marketed 336 eggs in February, besides those he had used for himself. He put his average at thirteen eggs per day for February. He never fed corn. One-third more eggs from two-thirds less hens, all of which seems to be strongly in favor of the no-corn feed.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

S. D.

Palmyra Breeders.

Mr. Editor:—We have a number of fanciers in this place: Geo. W. Randolph breeds Buff Leghorns; Rev. J. R. Henderson, Silver Wyandottes; F. C. Ayers and Steve Smith, White Wyandottes; Wm. Hislop, Barred Plymouth Rocks; D. B. Hannon, Silver Wyandottes; A. A. Mitchell, Leghorns, Brahmas, Polish, and Games; A. Rennolds, Plymouth Rocks; E. Tappington, Pekin ducks; F. F. Kelly, Black Minorcas. The breeders have exhibited at Rochester and Hamburg, New York, always getting their full share of laurels. Most of the breeders have been breeding for years, and all have good stock and high-scoring birds.

Palmyra, N. Y.

F. F. KELLY.

Another Good Egg Record.

Mr. Editor:—With your permission I will give the readers of FARM-POULTRY the egg record of an individual Rose Comb Brown Leghorn pullet; also the work of the entire pen of the same breed.

The pullet was hatched in May, 1895, commenced laying October 1st. In October she laid twenty-three eggs; November, twenty-three; December, twenty-six; January, twenty-five; February, twenty-three; and up to the present time (March 21st), she has laid eighteen eggs. This particular pullet crawled through the slats of a rack built in one corner of the house in which I keep straw stored, and made her first nest and has always laid there—(the rest of the fowls laying in regular nests). The nest has been carefully watched, and record known to be correct.

Each pullet in this pen has averaged for October, fifteen eggs; November, twenty-one; December, twenty-four; January, twenty-two; and February, twenty-two. I keep an accurate egg record of each pen, and individual pens when possible, and am hatching eggs from hens known to be good layers separately, and marking the chicks. From these chicks I shall select my breeders for next year.

Where one is raising poultry for profit, FARM-POULTRY is the paper to get the information from. It has been worth dollars to me. SHERMAN WOOLARD.

Olathe, Kans.

Experiences With Chicks.

Mr. Editor:—The little things of the farm and garden are always of interest, for in the end they make up the sum of our success or failure. A setting down of the experiences of each one for the benefit of others is, in poultry keeping, as in other undertakings, of special benefit to those who need the light of experience in order to shape their course, and yet have not had opportunity to acquire knowledge for themselves. Where we have failed, as well as where we have succeeded, is of use to the inquirer, that he may learn to avoid error even as he is enabled to further his ends.

The writer keeps a small flock of B. P. Rocks, which consists at present of eleven pullets and one cockerel. They were bought last September from a neighbor, being then about five months old. They are fed in the morning on table scraps almost exclusively, now and then, however, receiving an allowance of wheat or corn to make up a deficiency, or perhaps a mess of warm meal and bran on cold mornings. As they had the run of two or three acres of grass land from about noon to the close of day, being shut up in a small run during each morning, they were not fed again or supplied with anything until roosting time, when they received a meal of wheat or corn. Laying began about the first week of November and continued steadily all winter, there not being a day when fresh eggs were not to be had, ranging from two to eight a day.

Some of the pullets became broody about Feb. 20th, when I set two of them in a small storage closet provided with a temporary screen door, in the cellar, where there was a furnace, and a temperature of about 45°. I made the nests in barrels turned on their sides, securing some earth from outdoors on a mild day, and after thawing and drying slightly, fashioning it into nests, hollowing the same slightly, and filling with excelsior cut into short lengths. This I believe to be the best nest, artificially constructed, ever invented, securing as it does moisture as nature supplies it, and allowing both hen and chicks opportunity to enter and leave the same without trouble. A friend once told me that he set a clutch of valuable eggs in a box raised a few inches from the ground, and when the chicks hatched, not being able to attend to them promptly, he found ten of them on a cold day lying apparently lifeless around the outside of this box, which they had ventured from and found themselves unable to return. They were saved with difficulty by artificial warmth.

The two hens I set hatched their chicks in due time, and from one I obtained seven, from the other nine chicks, each from a clutch of eleven eggs. On looking into one barrel on the day of hatching, I saw two eggs lying out in front of the hen, one of which had the shell partly broken away, with the head of the chick protruding therefrom, the other egg being pipped. Both eggs were almost stone

cold, the pullet having "bunched" herself back in the nest, brooding the chicks already hatched. I took them up, and saw that the chick partly out was about at the last gasp; the other one was strong enough to give a faint peep at intervals. I took them both into the kitchen where my good wife with great concern immediately warmed a towel thoroughly over the range, and wrapping them up therein, laid them in a warm place. Soon the first chick began to gasp more frequently and then to struggle slightly. My wife wet her finger in warm water and rubbed it over the membrane enveloping it, which was dry and harsh, softening it, especially over the bill where it was stuck fast, and separated it somewhat, so as to allow the chick greater freedom. The other chick she assisted in the same way. They gained strength rapidly, and in short, hatched nicely, and we had the pleasure, after cuddling them in warm cotton for two or three hours, of giving them back to the mother in as bright and lively condition as were the other chicks. R. D. S.

Cedar Crest, Rye, N. Y.

How to Pay the Subscription.

Mr. Editor:—I have not been able to understand why people living in the country, and keeping a small flock of poultry, should allow them to roost on the branches of trees, on the fence, or perhaps wagons or other farming implements. It seems to me, with proper care, the droppings that are allowed to go to waste would far exceed the subscription price of FARM-POULTRY, and they could then learn how to keep fowls. It has been over twenty years since I left farm life, yet I find the same habits with poultry on the farm, as when I was a boy. J. A. C.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Norfolk Co. Poultry Association

Will hold its next show at Milford, Mass. Thirty breeders from the above town joined the association at their annual meeting, which was held at Franklin, April 14. This makes the membership nearly one hundred. Milford will do her utmost to have the show which will be held in Dec. surpass any yet held by the association. John P. Remick, Milford, was elected president, and W. W. Clough, Medway, sec'y.

Mr. Clough Wants Bantams.

W. W. Clough advertises in this issue that he will pay cash for good bantams of the following varieties: White Polish, Black and White Cochins, White and Black Tailed White Japanese. Mr. Clough has a new building 12 x 50 ft., in which he expects to have a grand bantam show of his own. See his ad.

Latham's Circular.

Our friend and frequent correspondent, C. H. Latham, Lancaster, Mass., sends us a neat little circular which he has gotten out to advertise his fine Barred P. Rocks, and the specialties, such as chicken markers, leg hands, mash feeding trowel, etc., which he manufactures. The pages given to a description of his poultry house, and breeding and mating the Barred Rocks are instructive and helpful.

Anyone wanting a copy of this circular should write to C. H. Latham, Lancaster, Mass., and we suggest that a stamp to prepay postage will be the proper caper.

An Attractive Circular.

The 25th annual circular of the Orrocco Poultry Farm of Messrs. W. H. Rudd & Son, (So. Natick, Mass., and 10 Merchants Row, Boston) is just out, and makes, with its many illustrations and attractive reading matter a booklet of some eighty pages. It contains so many good things it is difficult to select some that are specially good for mention; but the "hints" to shippers of fancy "nearly" eggs should be widely read, and the remarks upon the Boston poultry and egg market are very instructive.

The circular will be mailed to any address if the request is accompanied by stamp to prepay the postage.

B. P. ROCKS, 7 YARDS.

Eggs per 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. Incubator eggs cheap; circular free. W. A. CONGDON, Waterman, Ill.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

M. BRONZE TURKEYS.
Immense in size, fine in markings.
BUFF LEGHORNS.
True to color; headed by prize cockerels.
WHITE WYANDOTTES.
The broiler favorite.
B. PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
The business fowl.
WHITE WONDERS.
Wonderful layers.
Black Spanish, Pekin Ducks.
I have carefully mated up my pens for '96, and can assure my patrons of excellent results in both egg yield and show-room points. Turkey eggs, \$2 per sitting; all others, \$1.50 do. Tenth annual catalogue free.
R. W. DAVISON, Glendola, N. J.

BARRED P. ROCKS,

Hawkins and Bradley strain.

BLACK MINORCAS.

Eggs per 15, \$1.50

These P. Rocks are as fine as anybody has, and we guarantee you will be pleased when your chicks begin to show their breed. Every customer of ours has expressed satisfaction with the quality of our stock. If you desire stock for eggs only, the Black Minorcas are the best for all purposes. The Barred Plymouth Rocks lead the world—they are an American bird.
P. A. BRADFORD,
Tyngsboro, Mass.



CHEAP WATER PROOF. Not affected by gases. No RUST nor RATTLE. Outlasts tin or iron. A Durable Substitute for Plaster on walls. Water Proof Sheathing of same material, the best and cheapest in the market. Write for samples, &c. The FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO., CAMDEN, N.J.

EGGS. EGGS. EGGS.

EGGS For Hatching Thoro'bred Poultry.

Bred from the best known strains and mated for layers. For eggs the year around, buy your hatching eggs from our pens of Single and Rose Comb Brown and White Leghorns. For eggs and meat, buy our Barred Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas.

13 Eggs, \$2; or 39 Eggs, \$5.

Special price for quantities. Write us. Circular free.
BACHE & JAYNE,
Lock Box 124, Nanticoke, Luzerne Co., Pa.

\$1 EGGS.

I have concluded to make the price of my eggs for this season at the very low rate of \$1 per sitting. My stock is from the very best breeders in this country, and has won many first prizes.
Buff Leghorns, (Solid Buff) Lister-Kay strain.
S. C. W. Leghorns, Knapp Bros. strain.
B. F. Rocks, Hawkins and Brown Egg strain.
W. P. Rocks, Taylor's strain.
Cornish I. Games, Sharp and Abbott strain.
Black Minorcas, W. Knapp's strain.
Imperial Pekin Ducks, Rankin's strain.
Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, DeKalb strain.
\$1 per 13; \$5 per 100.
Orders booked now for future delivery. Circular free. A few cockerels for sale.
F. C. WHITMAKSH, Cuyler, N. Y.

OUR MAMMOTH BUDGET
ALL FOR 10 CENTS
20 Popular Songs, words and music,
25 Portraits Famous Actors, Portraits all Presidents the U.S., 10 Complete Stories, 63 Tricks in Magic, 56 Amusing Experiments, 64 Puzzles, 20 illustrated Rebus, 101 Funny Comedians, 62 Parlor Games, 324 Jolly Jokes and Funny Stories, 100 Money-Making Secrets, 100 Cooking Recipes, 22 Toilet Recipes, 255 Selections for Autograph Albums, Lover's Telegraph, 15 Versions of Love. All the above by mail, Free, to any one sending Ten Cents for Three Months' subscription to our Big Story Paper. Six subscriptions, with all the above free to each, sent for 50 cents. This great offer is made to introduce our paper into new homes. Satisfaction guaranteed. You get all the above for Ten Cents. Address SOCIAL VISITOR, Dept. A, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE. Silver Sebright Bantams.

Twenty-five all perfect hens. Two splendid male birds from imported stock. All three years old. Will sell cheap.
No. 53 Church St., Keene, N. H.
PRINTING 250 XX Envelopes and 250 Packet Note Heads, \$1.50, PRATT BROS., Dover, Me.

Profitable Plymouth Rocks.

Mr. Editor:—I notice on page 147, F.-P. for April 1st, that J. D. H., of New Britain, Conn., has a Barred P. Rock cockerel that weighed ten pounds when nine months old. I beat his record with a Barred P. Rock cockerel hatched from the eggs I bought of you last May. He weighed nine and one-half pounds early in December, when seven months old; and ten and one-fourth pounds when I sold him the middle of January, being then eight and one-half months old.

I did not get onto my farm until the first of May last, and not a chick was hatched until the second day of June; but the pullets began to lay the last of November. I wintered fifty pullets, all hatched from eggs I bought of you, and they laid 217 eggs in December, 755 in January, 720 in February and 895 in March, at the end of which month I had fifteen of them sitting. On Sunday, March 29th, with twelve pullets sitting and three more broody, (getting ready to sit) I got thirty-one eggs from the remaining thirty-five pullets; and on the 16th of that month I actually got fourteen eggs from thirteen pullets in one pen. One pullet was on the nest when I went out to feed, before it was fairly light, and as she came off to join the others in eating I secured her "fresh laid" egg and carried it to the house; twelve more eggs were collected from the nests in that pen at last feeding, and when I went out to close up for the night I found a pullet on the nest. Supposing her broody I lifted her from the nest and found the fourteenth egg, which she had just laid. When I marked it down in the book and found we had collected fourteen eggs from that pen I was so astonished I went back to count the pullets and see if one hadn't flown over from the other yard, but there were but thirteen pullets there, and the absence of tracks on the snow outside showed that none had been out to fly over the fence. It is reasonable to suppose that the pullet which had laid so early in the morning had gone on the nest to lay again just at dark, and was unable to find her way to the roost, hence was on the nest when I went with the lantern to shut up for the night. Certain it is that I got fourteen eggs from the thirteen pullets in that one day. As all the nests are looked into by lantern light every night to be certain that no eggs have been missed and so left to freeze, we are sure that the fourteen eggs were laid in one day.

These birds have had no extra care. My work (carpentering) takes me away from home from early in the morning till dark (in winter), nearly every day. I feed and water them before light, as I have to be at work at seven o'clock, and they are fed at noon, and fed and watered again before dark, by the women folks. About half of the pullets are quartered in two pens in the south end of the barn; one pen is the cow-litter, shut off from the barn floor by a solid partition. The other half is quartered in the barn-cellar, of which they have the range; and all have an abundance of fresh air, being out every pleasant day. Isn't it just possible that some of you "hen-men" take too good care of your flocks? Isn't "letting alone" good for them sometimes? It has certainly worked well with me this winter.

C. H.

Middlesex Co., Mass.

A Tumor in the Crop.

Mr. Editor:—I read Mrs. W. B. M.'s letter in March 1st FARM-POULTRY, and as I lost a hen with what I called a tumor, thought I would state my case, as it did not resemble those mentioned.

The hen, a rather heavy White Wyandotte, first showed signs of illness by her light eating and slow movement. I examined her and found a lump the size of a pigeon egg in the lower part of the crop, not loose, but seemingly fast to the breast, just above the point of the breast bone. The lump was firm and hard to the touch, and as I knew of no remedy, and as the bird did not appear to suffer, did not kill her.

About four weeks from my first examination the lump had grown to be larger than a duck egg, and, while the hen was all right in other respects, she was extremely thin. I killed her, and on cutting into the lump found it to be about the consistency of liver. It was pinkish in color, and contained no blood, but had in the centre a few particles of grain and a little fat.

W. M. A.

Oakmont, Pa.

An Amateur's Encouraging Experience.

Mr. Editor:—As I am an amateur in the poultry business, and a reader of FARM-POULTRY, I thought I would tell the readers what I did since December 1st, last. I had one hundred and seventeen fowls and one hundred pullets. I put seventeen one-year old Barred Plymouth Rock hens in a pen 10 x 12 feet; nineteen Rock pullets in a pen 10 x 12 feet; nineteen Langshan-Brahma cross in a pen 10 x 12 feet; twenty-three Brown Leghorns in a pen 10 x 12 feet; thirteen Brown Leghorn pullets in a pen 6 x 12 feet; seven Black Langshan pullets in a pen 6 x 8 feet; nineteen birds of various kinds—Silver and Golden Wyandottes, and crosses—in a pen of the same size as the large ones.

In December I got 1,214 eggs; January, 1,344; February, 1,875—total, 4,433. I fed as near as possible to FARM-POULTRY's teachings, but had not the floor space, as you will notice. I kept plenty of scratching material on the floor, fed very little corn, and mixed my mash, equal parts, by weight instead of measure. I used Bowker's meat meal every other day, not having any green bone. The fowls had warm water twice a day, and plenty of shells and grit.

J. P. C.

W. Southport, Me.

FEEDING FOR EGGS AND GROWTH. By A. F. Hunter, Boston. The Bradley Fertilizer Co. This is a merging into one the two pamphlets, "Feeding for Eggs," and "Feeding Chickens for Growth," which were published by the Bradley Fertilizer Co. a couple of years ago, the better to make known to poultrymen the great merits of their Meat-Meal. The pamphlets had an unexpected popularity, thousands upon thousands being sent out in answer to the constant call for it. Owing to the confusion resulting from there being two separate publications having the same object in view, it was deemed best to recast them into one—and this attractive booklet is the result. It will be sent free to anyone on request sent to the Bradley Fertilizer Co., Boston, Mass.

An Interesting Story.

"From a Push-Cart to the Trolley Car," is the title of an extremely interesting story of the growth of a great fruit business, that of the Hale Brothers, So. Glastonbury, Conn. Their booklet will be sent free to any address on request sent to them, as their advertisement in another column states.

It is amusing to learn that at the outset they "borrowed" the push-cart, which is much like the story of the woman who borrowed a broody hen of one neighbor and a sitting of eggs of another, and thus made a "start" in the poultry business. True the Hales afterwards bought the push-cart, paying a dollar for it, but the lesson of "push" which that cart taught them has been worth thousands of dollars to them. The story of their successes, and of their discouraging setbacks by frost, grubs, etc.—setbacks which would have knocked out many men who had less push-cart in them,—is extremely interesting reading, and we advise FARM-POULTRY readers to send a request for it.

Mem. Mention FARM-POULTRY when you write to them.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proved catarrh to be constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address,
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best,

BRONCHITIS. Sudden changes of weather cause Bronchial Troubles. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will give effective relief.

Those in want of good Single Comb White Leghorn eggs would do well to look up the ad. of J. H. Woodhead, Leicester, Mass., in this issue. His birds won some of the best prizes at the big Boston show, and he can please all who favor him with their orders.

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Salem, Mass.
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Pure White Lead

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To be sure of getting Pure White Lead, examine the brand (see list of genuine brands). Any shade of color desired can be easily obtained by using NATIONAL LEAD Co.'s brands of Pure White Lead and Tinting Colors.

Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

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Peep-o'-Day Fountain.
Folding Roosting Coops.
Special Brooder Thermometer.

THE PEEP-O'-DAY BROODER STOVE

Is designed to overcome the defects of the common tin stove generally used.

Points of Superiority:—Brass oil tank, water-pan and wick-tube. Cone shaped chimney, giving better combustion. Detachable water-pan, giving access to inside of oil tank. Tight cap for filling oil tank; air space between water-pan and oil tank, making this stove absolutely non-explosive. Uses 12 inch wick; burns from 20 to 50 hours, having a larger oil tank and water-pan than the former styles.

Send for illustrated catalogue giving a full description of the most practical Poultry Specialties on the market.

E. F. HODGSON, Dover, Mass.



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EGGS FOR HATCHING

These farms comprise over 3,500 acres, 2,500 fowls, the best of which reserved to breed from. Each breed is at a separate farm, and have free range. Bred for utility and beauty and not inbred. The breeds as follows: S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Silver Wyandottes; Buff, White and Partridge Cochins, Barred P. Rocks, S. G. Dorkings, S. S. and S. P. Hamburgs, Black Langshans, Indian Games and Light Brahmas, Muscovy Ducks. No circulars. Price \$2 for 13; \$1 for 30; \$5 for 65. Address:

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Banner Poultry Yards,

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The Best Egg Producers of All.

Stock and eggs for sale at all times at reasonable prices. My birds won at Cleveland, O., 1895, two 1st, one 2nd, one 3rd, and one special premium. At Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y., 1894, three 1st, two 2nd, two 3rd and three special premiums. At Rochester, Dec. 16-21, 1895, two 1st, one 2nd and one 3rd premium. At Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y., Jan. 6-10, 1896, three 1st, three 2nd, one 3rd premium. Eggs for hatching, \$2 for 13; \$3.50 for 25; \$5 for 45. Mention Farm-Poultry.

T. E. SHERMAN, Supt.,
Franklinville, N. Y.

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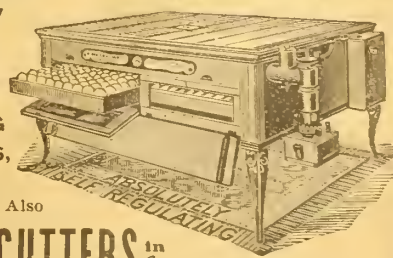
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PEERLESS INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., 5170 Ohio St., QUINCY, ILL.



Fowl Hits.

Can't See the Profit.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

"Is there money in this business?" says my partner, Jim, to me,
While waiting for the eggs to pip on March twenty-three,
"Now you've got me a guessing," I must admit in turn,
"But I've figured out a profit that gives me 'money to burn,'"
"This question we will settle, and then get down to facts.
By writing a few letters to some of the crack-a-jacks."
Here are the answers coming, they come by day and night.
A few of them I'll quote here to get this question right.
Here's one from D. J. Lambert, the man with the awful collar:
"There is money in the business," I plainly hear him holler,
"I've studied out the question and know it for a fact,
With the free use of Death to Lice there's money coming back."
Next comes M. K. Boyer, with profits he's all aglow,
He's forgotten more about chickens than I ever expect to know.
"There is a good profit in chickens, I emphatically say,
I proved that many moons ago while down New Jersey way."
Now comes our good friend Thompson, who breeds Barred Plymouth Rocks,
"There's money in it, fellers, on that I'll bet my socks."
This answer gave us courage, he certainly should know
If there's anything in chickens, with eggs \$5 a throw!
The postman again has left me a bundle the people sent;
On top I find a small letter that has a pleasing scent,
I wonder who it can be from as I quickly break the seal.
By Jove! 'Tis from the scrub hens' friend, and our friend, Fanny Field,
"I sometimes read of failures of people, now and then,
But I've found the business profitable with the common barnyard hen,"
There is no doubt that this is true, and she could speak it louder,
But what about that old scrub hen without Sheridan's Condition Powder?
Here's one from Mr. Rankin, whose reply is rather late;
I expect that he is busy turning out machines that take.
At one time he plodded along at the ordinary gait,
But he now has struck a pace that for the Monarch does first rate.
"Well, I'll have to quit you, 'tis getting on towards night,"
"Hold on," says Jim, "a minute, before you finish, quite,
Here's a man running 56 machines called the Prairie State,
And in running them successfully he doesn't stay up late,
Now, as to the profits in comparison to the toil,
This machine of ours wouldn't buy McPettridge oil;
This letter settles the question of the chicken biz. for me,
I'll get me a job on the section and work for a salary,"
Berkeley, Colo. E. F. C.

The Old Georgia Rooster.

You may talk o' yer turkeys
An' peacocks, an' all
Yer beautiful chickens,
From springtime to fall;
But that's nuthin' that equals,
Wherever you go,
The old Georgy rooster
Froze up in the snow!

He stands there, one-legged—

The flakes fallin' fast;
A dreamin' an' dreamin',
O' summertimes past,
He's the lonesomest pictur'
In all o' the show—

The old Georgy rooster,
Froze up in the snow!

—F. L. STANTON, in *Atlanta Constitution*.

He Gets a Roast.

All summer long the barnyard heard
The turkey's brag and boast,
And now they're glad that bumptious bird
On all sides gets a roast!

—New York World.

Mistaken Leniency.

Magistrate—Now, Scups, as the goose you have stolen happened to be mine, I will be lenient for once, and let you go unpunished, but mind you are not caught again committing the same offense!

Stups—Thanks, your worship; I'll be more careful next time! *Gerichtszeitung*.

Never buy a turkey until all chance of having one given you is past.



We will send you Free of expense
Samples and Particulars.
F. W. BIRD & SON,
Sole Mfrs. East Walpole, Mass.

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For Roofing and Side Covering.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS,
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Black Javas—The best all-round fowl and best winter layers. **W. F. B. Spanish**—Hidalgo strain; the greatest of all egg-producers. **Buff Leghorns**—Lister Kay strain; none but high scoring birds in my pens. I have been seven years perfecting my strains of Javas and Spanish. Eggs, \$2 per 15.
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Eggs for hatching as follows: Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wonders, Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns.
\$2 per 13; \$3.75 per 26; \$5 per 40.

Light Brahmas and Brown Leghorns crossed, \$1 per 13. Catalogue free.

Silver and Golden Wyandottes.

Eggs \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26. Goldens \$2 or \$5 for 29; 13 years a breeder of Silvers. At Boston's great show, Jan., '96, my Silvers won pen 1st; hen 2d; pullet 3rd; cockerel V. H. C. 50 awards at Stoneham, Woburn, Northampton, Peabody, and Amesbury.
JOHN C. JODREY, Danvers, Mass.

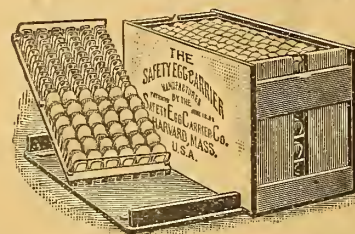
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If you use the Safety Egg Carrier. This is what we claimed when we put it on the market three years ago.

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by thousands, who are now using them, to be the only Perfect Egg Carrier. No dealer in fancy eggs can afford to use any other, as eggs sell readily at one and two cents per dozen more by being shown up in neat and attractive carriers. Trays are easily removed and can be turned bottom up without spilling an egg.

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Give Your Chicks Pure Water.

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CHAS. J. FOGG, Waltham, Mass.

